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THE ITEM

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THE ITEM.

JUDGED BY HIS CLOTHES.

One of the leading citizens of Wilmington, N. C., was John Dawson, says the Washington *Post*. As a banker he accumulated a large fortune, which was so securely invested that even the ravages of the war left it unimpaired. Mr. Dawson arose from humble origin. He had come over from Ireland when a lad in the steerage of the same ship which brought Alexander T. Stewart. The two boys formed a warm friendship, which lasted through life. They maintained correspondence and grew prosperous, though the New Yorker's wealth expanded with marvelous rapidity.

Immediately at the close of the war Dawson hurried to New York. The strangled commerce of the south had left her markets bare, and, though wealthy, Mr. Dawson could only command a shockingly bad suit of butternut nankeen. His wife was hardly better clothed. Entering the huge dry-goods palace of the merchant prince, Mr. Dawson gazed around for his old friend. A dapper floor walker stepped up brusquely:

"Well, sir," said he, "what can we do for you?"

"I wish to see Mr. Stewart," said Mr. Dawson.

"He is busy, sir, and has no time to see you."

"Oh, I didn't know. I'll just look around then ,if you have no objection."

The clerk thought he was some country-man who wanted to see Mr. Stewart out of curiosity. The old fellow started around and attracted considerable attention from the gayly-dressed ladies who thronged the store. The underling concluded it was about time to interfere, so he walked up and said:

"I told you it was no use to wait for Mr. Stewart. He is very busy and has no time for any one like you. Now, unless you wish to buy something, you had better be going."

"Mr. Stewart doesn't want to see me, you say, young man?" asked Mr. Dawson, dreamily.

"I don't need to repeat it a third time," replied the clerk. "You had better go at once. We don't want you around the store. You will drive away custom.

Just then the proprietor himself came walking down from the counting-room.

"Hello, Aleck?" shouted Mr. Dawson.

The dry-goods millionaire stopped and started. Then he rushed up and threw his arms around the rough old fellow in the butternut suit.

"Why, John, where did you come from? My dear fellow, I am perfectly delighted to see you. Why didn't you let me know you were here?"

"I tried to, but that young man—"

But the officious clerk had disappeared at the first greeting.

"Where did you get that suit?" asked Stewart. "My carriage is right at the door. Get right in and come to the tailor's. You must have some decent clothes right away. Where is Mrs Dawson? You must both come right to my house and stay."

So he ran on, as he actually dragged his old friend to his carriage.

The officious clerk tried to keep out of sight every time he saw Mr. Dawson coming, but the latter took a malicious pleasure in running across him every time he came into the store and bowing to him.

Finally the clerk came one day and, abjectly apologizing, begged that Mr. Dawson would not carry the story of his rudeness to the proprietor. Mr. Dawson gave him a good humored tongue lashing and let him go.

Ingersoll on Alcohol.

Colonel Robert Ingersoll was lately employed in a case which involved the manufacture of ardent spirits, and in his speech to the jury he used the following language:

"I am aware there is a prejudice against any man engaged in the manufacture of alcohol. I believe from the time it issues from the coiled and poisonous worm in the distillery until it empties into the hell of death, dishonor, and crime, that it is demoralizing to everybody that touches it, from the source to where it ends. I do not believe that anybody can contemplate the subject without being prejudiced against the crime. All we have to do is to think of the wrecks on either side of the stream of death, of the suicides, of the insanity, of the poverty, of the destruction, of the little children tugging at the breast of weeping and despairing wives asking for bread, of men of genius it has wrecked, the men struggling with imaginary serpents produced by this devilish thing; and when you think of the jails, of the almshouses, of the asylums, of the prisons, and of the scaffolds on either hand, I do not wonder that every thoughtful man is prejudiced against the vile stuff called alcohol. Intemperance cuts cuts down youth in its vigor, manhood in its strength, and age in its weakness.

"It breaks father's heart, bereaves the doting mother, extinguishes the natural affection, erases conjugal love, blots out filial attachments, and blights parental hope, and brings premature age in sorrow to the grave. It produces weakness, not strength; sickness, not health; death, not life. It makes wives widows, children orphans, fathers fiends, and all paupers. It feeds rheumatism, nurses gout, welcomes epidemics, invites cholera, imports pestilence, and embraces consumption. It covers the land with misery, idleness, and crime. It engenders controversies, fosters quarrels,and cherishes riots. It crowds your penitentiaries and furnishes victims to the scaffold. It is the blood of the gambler, the element of the burglar, the prop of the highwayman, and the support of the midnight incendiary. It countenances the liar, respects the thief, esteems the blasphemer. It violates obligations, reverences fraud, honors infamy. It defames benevolence, hates love, scorns virthe and innocence. It incites the father to butcher his helpless offspring, and the child to grind the parricidal axe. It burns up men, consumes women, detests life, curses God and despises heaven. It suborns witnesses, nurses perfidy, defiles the jury box, and stains the judicial ermine. It bribes voters, disqualifies votes, corrupts elections, pollutes our institutions and endangers the government. It degrades the citizen, debases the legislator, dishonors the statesman, and disarms the patriot. It brings shame, not honor; terror, not safety; despair, not hope; misery, not happiness; and with the malevolence of a fiend, calmly surveys its frightful desolation, and unsatiated with havoc, it poisons felicity, kills peace, ruins morals, wipes out national honor, then curses the world and laughs at its ruin. It does that and more—it murders the soul. It is the sum of all villainies, the father of crimes, the mother of all abominations, the devil's best friend, and God's worst enemy."

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

Proceedings of the 34th Annual Session.

LIST OF TEACHERS.

Alexandria—W. M. Benson, J. M. Gregory, Annie Varner.

Barre—Jos. F. Kepler, Jno. McMahon, Mollie Bell, Bessie Jackson, A. M. Thomas, Saulsburg; Ada Armstrong, Manor Hill.

Brady—B. S. Landis, Lottie Speese, Cassie Shingler, Flora Himes, Mill Creek; Louise Hoover, Annie Lightner, Airy Dale.

Broad Top City—Geo. E. Taylor.

Carbon—J. K. Brumbaugh, Jennie Shearer, John Hess, Robertsdale; D. B. Showalter, Jno. Mulvill, Ida Keath, Dudley; E. W. McClain, New Grenada; D. H. Fisher, Salter,

Cass—J. F. McClain, J. O. Smith, L. R. Smith, Mary E. Smith, J. G. Dell, Cassville; J. M. Drake, Saltillo.

Cassville—J. F. Evans, Eagle Foundry.

Clay—Kate C. McNeal, Nina Heck, Della Heck, Alice Colgate, C. Cutshall, W. S. McClain, Three Springs; Mary McClain, Saltillo.

Coalmont—W. B. Miller, Dudley.

Cromwell—James G. Booher, Jose Shearer, Samuel Glasgow, jr., Mertie Forbes, C. F. Imler, D. C. Peterson, Clay Parks, A. S. Madden, Harry Quarry, Thos. J. Yocum, Orbisonia.

Dublin—Wm. Crouse, Lyda Wilson, Lizzie Peterson, Ella Showers, Chas. Cessna, Alice Harper, Blanche Woodal, James Swan, Shade Gap.

Dudley—M. L. Summers.

Franklin—Charles Shultz, D. B. Henderson, Orr Davis, R. A. Henderson, Spruce Creek; Harvey Archey, Graysville; Horace Myers, Tyrone; E. E. Houck Franklinville.

Henderson—Bruce P. Steele, Huntingdon; E. W. Hamilton, Airy Dale; Adam Dieffenbaugh, Mill Creek; Nicholas Hetrick, May Garner, Jeanette Rowland, Union Church.

Hopewell—D. F. Weaver, Clara Weaver, Saxton; Naomi Helsel, Chas W. Lobb, E. E. Brumbaugh, Entriken.

Huntingdon—L. S. Shimmell, Mary B. Rockwood, Kate E. Corbin, Carrie L. Clark, J. B. Boring, J. G. Zerby, Mollie Chaney, Flora Dopp, Jennie Woods, Winnie Cunningham, Mrs. Mary Clouser, Mrs. M. E. Thomas, Alice Lee Summers, Blanche Summers, Beckie McCoy, Gertrude Letterman, Cora E. Barker, Mary Cozzens, Lettie Yocum, Nettie Madden, Lizzie Heffner, Martha McNamara, W. Beery.

Jackson—Kate E. Hartseck, Nannie Magill, Annie Barr, Maggie Barr, Wm. S. Davis, May Crownover, Ruth Crownover, Annie Miller, Luella Shipton, McAlevy's Fort; E. C. Archey, W. M. Neff, Chas. Dahlen, Greenwood Furnace.

Juniata—W. S. Johnston, Nettie Corbin, Huntingdon; Howard Strong, McConnellstown; W. H. Meyers, James Creek.

Lincoln—A. H. Shultz, W. S. Keith, Elmer Enyeart, G. W. Beaver, W. H. Shultz, Entriken.

Logan—D. L. Dickson, Laura Hamer, Annie C. Steele, Ard. Neff, Jennie Thompson, Jno. Porter, Lizzie Harper, W. Young, Petersburg.

Mapleton—I. N. Swope, Harry A. Thompson, Fannie Isenberg.

Marklesburg—F. S. Fouse, L. E. Boyer, James Creek.

Miller—Annie Lamp, Edith Gardner, Cornsropst's Mills; Jno. Wilson, Donation; A. Y. Evans, Union Church.

Morris—J. M. Thompson, A. S. Harnish, S. K. Harnish, Waterstreet; Mary B. Crownover, Spruce Creek.

Mt. Union—C. E. Kauffman, W. J. Campbell, Lulu Withers, Annie Stratford.

Oneida—Mary J. Bagshaw, Jno. Harshbarger, Huntingdon; Jno. F. Foster, Donation.

Orbisonia—S. G. Rudy, Rosetta Cook, F. S. Campbell, Mollie Chilcote, Jeanetta K. Leader.

Penn—H. H. Davis, Annie Brumbaugh, Emma Hood, W. H. Forshey, Grafton; Geo. Miller, A. N. Plummer, I. B. Mason, James K. Brumbaugh, A. D. Miller, James Creek.

Porter—J. N. Knode, Chas. Whittaker, Walter Harnish, Chas. Hess,Alexandria; Matthew Beers, Barree.

Rockhill—A. P. Silverthorn, Samantha Madden, Raberba Repper, Rockhill Furnace.

Saltillo—Grace Thomas, J. A. Harkins.

Shade Gap—A. L. Shaffer.

Shirley—M. H. Kyper, J. R. Gray, C. H. Drake, J. M. Gray, Nannie Gifford, J. A. Meyers, Clara B. Garver, W. W. Gutshall, Shirleysburg; Emma R. Smith, L. D. Ripple, Cora; C. W. Hiney, Mount Union; Sallie Shope, Minnie Jones, Valley Point; Alton Harencame, Norrace.

Shirleysburg—W. T. Smith, Ada Gifford.

Smithfield—W. C. Myton, George J. Kyper, Huntingdon.

Springfield—B. B. Gutshall, Frank Wible, Selea; D. Stains, Bertha Madden, Chas. Madden, J. F. Corbin, Maddensville.

Three Springs—E. J. Madden.

Tell—J. O. Parsons, Milton Parsons, Ralph Parsons, N. W. Jones, Isaac Goshorn, C. H. King, Nossville; C. E. Culver, Shade Valley, J. A. Woods, McNeal.

Todd—M. C. Brode, Rena Baker, J. M. Chilcote, Trough Creek; Amos Evans, Cassville; M. J. Elias, Coles; Linnie Dilling, East Broad Top; E. French, J. E. Barnett, Tod; M. M. Crum, Salter.

Union—P. W. Rupert, Frank Rohrer, Calvin; Jennie Peterson, Colfax; Lettie Chilcote, Laura Black, Louise Hooper, Mapleton; Maggie Yocum, Mill Creek.

Walker—M. R. Heffner, Amanda Watson, P. V. King, Laura Speck, E. M. Orlady, McConnellstown.

Warriorsmark—J. C. Clarkson, Mary Geist, Ella Ralston, Emma Weston, Robert Hamilton, H. P. K. Rumberger, Alex. Dickson, Warriorsmark; Della V. Bendell, Krider; F. P. Waite, Birmingham: W. M. Henderson, Spruce Creek.

West—J. H. Hennen, W. A. Harper, Neff's Mills; P. S. Brown W. Parsons, Chas. Young, Harry Trude, C. M. Johnston, Cottage.

The 34th annual convention of the teachers of Huntingdon county convened at the Opera House, Huntingdon, Monday, December 3, 1889. Promptly at 1.35 o'clock, p. m., county superintendent, M. G. Brumbaugh, called the body to order, and all joined in singing "Jesus, Lover of My Soul," after which, Rev. D. K. Freeman. D. D., conducted devotional exercises.

An organization was effected by the election of Prof. L. S. Shimmell and Prof. W. M. Benson, vice chairmen, and Prof. S. G. Rudy and I. N. Swope secretaries. By appointment of Superintendent Brumbaugh, Prof. S. G. Rudy and Prof. J. B. Boring acted as enrolling secretaries.

Singing, No. 89, "Help It On."

Superintendent Brumbaugh addressed the teachers briefly, speaking of the good reputation of Huntingdon county institutes for good behavior of the members, attention to instructors, and for the systematic manner in which our institutes are conducted. He hoped that this good reputation would be more than sustained by the present session.

Prof. Murdorf, moral instructor at the Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory, was introduced. He was for seven years a teacher in the common schools. After a few pertinent remarks he extended an invitation from Supt. R. W. McLaughrey for the teachers to visit the Reformatory in a body. The invitation was accepted.

Singing, "America."

Prof. J. W. Redway, of Philadelphia, was introduced. He took as the basis of his instruction, "Common Errors of Facts in Geography." During the period assigned him he dwelt upon ten very common errors of fact and showed a remarkable knowledge of scientific geography.

Singing, "Twilight is Falling."

Prof. George E. Little, of Washington, D. C., was introduced by Prof. L. S. Shimmel. Prof. Little is very popular with Huntingdon county teachers. His exercises in free hand drawing being both instructive and entertaining.

Singing, "Bye-lo-Land."

Prof. J. M. Coughlin, county superintendent of Luzerne county, was the next instructor introduced, the basis of his remarks being, "Education and Character Building." Are we in this age neglecting the manners and the morals of the children? Character is the sum-total of habits.

(*Continued on Supplement.*)

DEATH ON A PIER.

Several Men Lose Their Lives in New York City.

Disastrous Fire on the National Line Steamship Dock.

A fire which wrecked the pier of the National Steamship Company, at West Houston street, New York city, was attended by a shocking loss of life and the injury of several persons. The flames were discovered at 1:30 P. M. among some bales of cotton on the second floor of the two-story shed which covered the pier, and they spread with great rapidity. In ten minutes the shed, which was 550 long and eighty feet wide, was blazing from end to end, and great clouds of smoke rolled over the North River.

Three alarms summoned a strong force of firemen with fifteen engines, two fireboats and a number of powerful tugboats, and a determined fight was waged against the flames.

Before much progress was made in the work of extinguishing the fire a call for ambulances told of loss of life and injury to men on the pier. The progress of the flames had been so rapid that all of the men employed on the second floor of the long shed had not been able to escape. Half a dozen of them staggered out of the shed with their hands and faces burned seriously and their clothes on fire. The firemen helped to rescue them and called the ambulances. Then a sudden back-draught caught some of the firemen who had ventured into the front part of the shed, and two of them were burned seriously on their faces and hands, while a third, when dragged out, was half-suffocated by the hot smoke. An hour later, when the flames had destroyed property valued at nearly $80,000, and were under control, the bodies of four men who had been burned to death were carried out of the wrecked shed.

The injured were taken to St. Vincent's Hospital. Five firemen who were slightly hurt called at the hospital and had their hurts cared for. A few others had their wounds dressed by the ambulance surgeon, and went immediately to their homes.

The bodies of the dead were laid on the pavement in front of the wrecked pier and covered with sailcloth.

When the fire was under control the roof of the shed along its entire length had fallen in and all of the property on the pier had been destroyed or damaged so badly as to be nearly worthless.

When Coroner Schultze arrived at 4 o'clock he questioned Superintendent Andrews and others closely about the origin of the fire. All that any one knew was that the fire started at the outer end of the pier.

J. W. Jefferson, of 335 West Fifty-third street, was in the upper loft with eleven of his fellow-employes. When he saw that the fire was not being put out, and that he and his companions were in a fair way to be suffocated, he called out to them to follow him, and, seizing the rope of the elevator, slid to the floor below, and found his way to the street through the smoke and cinders. He was followed by his companions.

CONGRESS ROBBED.

The Cashier of the House's Sergeant-at-Arms a Defaulter.

Edward Silcott, cashier of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives has fled, carrying off about $72,000 of the funds entrusted to his care.

Silcott was a trusted employe, who came to Washington from Ohio, and was appointed by Sergeant-at-Arms Leedom when that gentleman assumed office, six years ago. He had good business qualifications and soon possessed himself of the unlimited confidence of his superior. One day recently he notified Mr. Leedom that he was going to New York and would be back the following night. As he did not appear on the day after Congress opened Mr. Leedom began an investigation. The information that Silcott had drawn his bank balance deepened these suspicions.

The enormous safe in the Sergeant-at-Arms' office could not be opened at the moment, as Silcott had the combination; but when an entrance was finally effected, it was found that some $30,000 set apart for the use of the paying teller was intact. The next inquiry was made at the Treasury Department, and Mr. Leedom was informed that Silcott had called there and had drawn about $72,000. It was possible for him to draw this large sum without exciting comment, as he had for a long time been charged with the duty of collecting the money with which the salaries of the Congressmen are paid.

The announcement of Silcott's defalcation was made in the House, and Speaker Reed, at Mr. Leedom's request, appointed a committee to investigate the accounts of the Sergeant-at-Arms.

Silcott is under bonds in the sum of $50,000, his sureties numbering about fifteen persons. This is, however, an indemnity bond given to the Sergeant-at-Arms, and Mr. Leedom, who is himself bonded in the sum of $50,000, is directly responsible for the shortage.

Some Congressmen may lose from one to six months' salary, and others the deposits—their private funds—which they had made with the cashier.

Silcott is supposed to have fled to Canada with a woman with whom he had become infatuated. He left a family in Washington.

STANLEY'S RETURN.

The Long Journey For Emin Pasha's Relief Ended—Sad Accident.

Henry M. Stanley has arrived on the east coast of Africa, opposite Zanzibar, having with him Emin Pasha and about two hundred people whom he has been for many months conducting from the interior of the continent. The dispatch which announces their arrival stated that another detachment of the rescued community was safely nearing the point of rendevous.

Thus ends successfully one of the most remarkable expeditions of modern times. While General Gordon was Governor of the Soudan a German named Edward Schnitzler, now known to the world as Emin Pasha, became Governor of a province of Egypt in the equatorial interior of the continent. To rescue him from his isolated position the expedition was organized, which was put in charge of Stanley, in February, 1887. From that time to this the public has watched for news from the adventurer and his command with increasing interest. Frequently stories of his death have been published, but they proved to be false.

Mr. Stanley brings with him not only the people whom he set out to relieve, but an additional store of experience of life in interior Africa, which we may expect him to reduce to print for the benefit of geographical and ethnological science.

A dispatch from Zanzibar announced that Emin Pacha had met with a probably fatal accident. Being near-sighted, he walked out of a window by mistake, and fell on his head, fracturing his skull.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

THE new steam ferryboat Gratin of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, while being taken to New York from Baltimore, burned at sea. She cost $60,000. All the crew were rescued.

AN explosion from the bursting of an ammonia pipe connecting with a patent ice machine, blew the inside out of Charles Trefz's three story brick brewery in Newark, N. J., wrecking fifty huge vats, flooding the neighborhood with beer and causing a loss of $175,000.

EARTHQUAKE shocks which occurred at Alton Bay, N. H., and vicinity caused stoppage of clocks and breakage of glassware.

A FISHING boat, in which were Charles Hoyt, John Batchelder and Robert Bridges, was capsized off Norman's Woe, Mass., and Hoyt and Batchelder, who lived in New Hampshire, were drowned.

A DOZEN Connecticut Postmasters have been fined $50 and costs for selling stamps on credit.

TWELVE persons were hurt, some it was thought fatally, by a collision between an express and a freight train near Greensboro, Penn.

THREE Italian women were shot in a tenement-house fight in New York city and one died.

THE TEXT of the bill to be presented in Congress for locating the International Exposition of 1892 in New York city was agreed upon.

HENRY CARLTON was hanged in New York for the murder of Policeman Brennan.

THE workingmen of New York city held a meeting at Cooper Union to indorse the World's Fair project. The demonstration was arranged by the Central and Independent labor bodies of the city.

A TERRIFIC mill explosion occurred at Marion, Del. Three men were killed and seven injured.

THE Monongahela House, the largest hotel in Pittsburg, and one of the best known hotels in the country, has been damaged by fire to the extent of about $100,000.

THE New York Chamber of Commerce at its monthly meeting pronounced the Chinese Exclusion act ill-considered legislation, and passed a resolution asking the President to resume the interrupted negotiations with China.

South and West.

THE jury in the trial at Baltimore of the Navassa Island rioters found George S. Key guilty of murder in the first degree, Moses Williams not guilty, and failed to agree in the cases of the other sixteen prisoners.

Two witnesses in the Cronin murder trial at Chicago swore that they had seen the two knives taken from Dan Coughlin, one of the prisoners, and identified by T. T. Conklin as belonging to Dr. Cronin, in Coughlin's possession prior to May 4, the date of the murder.

JOHN STAPLETON and his wife, aged about sixty years, and their grandson, aged ten, were found dead at their house at Elgin, Ill. They had been suffocated by coal gas.

THE Washington Hotel, of St. Paul, Minn., has been burned. Two men, one a Swede and the other an Italian, perished from suffocation.

A COLORED man and his wife, living near Franklin, Ky., went to visit a neighbor, leaving their three small children in the house. In their absence the house caught fire and burned to the ground. All three of the children perished in the flames.

CYRUS FILLMORE, a brother of ex-President Fillmore, died at Lagrange, Ind., aged eighty-seven.

IN a riot among colored men at Robeson County, N. C., three men were killed and several others injured.

IN a fight with four drunken Indians at Melrose, Kan., City Marshal Snyder was instantly killed and one Indian fatally wounded.

MINER'S HOTEL at East Tawas, Mich., has been partially destroyed by fire. Two charred bodies were found in the ruins. Five men were seriously injured.

THE Senate of South Carolina unanimously adopted a resolution expressing the sense of the General Assembly that the city of New York is the most suitable place in which to hold the World's Fair in 1892.

Washington.

A COMMITTEE of the International Marine Conference reported that the establishment of a permanent International Marine Commission was not feasible.

JUST before the opening of Congress the Democratic members of the House held a caucus and adopted resolutions in favor of tariff reform as outlined by Cleveland's last message.

FRANK MCARTHUR, son of an ex-Judge of the Supreme Court of the District of Coiumbia, jumped from an express train near Washington and was instantly killed. He was insane at the time.

THE public debt statement shows that the reduction of the public debt during November amounted to $4,869,672.52. The total cash in the Treasury is $617,224,505.22.

THE United States steamer Enterprise, in English waters and under orders to come home, has been ordered by the Navy Department to proceed to Antwerp to receive the remains of ex-Minister Pendleton, and to convey them to the United States for burial.

GOVERNMENT receipts in November were $30,716,967, and expenditures aggregated $25,334,758.

THE Civil Service Commission in its annual report says that about 28,000 Government employes now come under its jurisdiction.

DAVID J. BREWER, of Kansas, nominated by the President to be Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, was born at Smyrna, Asia Minor, in 1837, his parents being missionaries at that place. He graduated from Yale College in 1856, and in 1859 settled down as a lawyer in Leavenworth, Kansas. After holding several judicial positions President Arthur appointed him United States Circuit Judge.

THE Board of Survey on the United States steamship Brooklyn, now at Norfolk, Va., has reported to the Navy Department that she cannot be repaired within the twenty per cent. limit and she will therefore be condemned and appraised for sale.

THE National Wool Growers' Convention which met in Washington called in a body and paid their respects to President Harrison.

THE aggregate total collections of Internal Revenue for the first four months of the current fiscal year amounts to $46,783,350, as against $42,743,985 for the corresponding months of last year.

Foreign.

MOUSSA BEY, the Turkish official accused of murder, arson and pillage in Armenia, has been acquitted.

SPECTATORS at a bull fight in the City of Mexico grew angry because the bulls refused to fight and demolished the plaza.

CHICAGO gentlemen resident in London had a big banquet to boom the Lake City for the World's Fair.

THREE persons were instantly killed and many others injured by the fall of a railroad train down an embankment in Brandenburg, Prussia.

MRS. MACKAY, wife of the California bonanza king, has won her libel suit against the leading paper of Manchester, England, which had charged that prior to her marriage to Mr. Mackay she was a washerwoman in Nevada. The paper has apologized.

FIVE persons perished in the snow during the storm which prevailed at Waag, Hungary.

A FAMINE is threatened in eight southern districts of India, owing to a total failure of the crops.

A LARGE number of officials of strategic railways in Russia have been dismissed and their places filled with army officers.

THE publisher of the Munster *Express*, an Irish paper, has been sentenced to two months' imprisonment for reporting a meeting at which boycotting was advocated.

THE editor of the *Independente*, an Italian paper printed in Trieste, has been expelled from Austria by the Vienna Government, for publishing seditious and insulting articles.

JOHN MADDLER and his wife and child were burned to death as Kingston, Ontario. Their home took fire, and while they were trying to extinguish the flames their means of escape were cut off.

THE Rothschilds have consented to continue their financial support of the Brazilian Government, provided the union is maintained and order is preserved.

A TERRIBLE disaster has occurred at Weinhein City, in the province of Shantung, China, where a platform which had been erected to accommodate spectators at a theatrical display suddenly collapsed killing two hundred persons.

A SPECIAL dispatch from Zanzibar states that Henry M. Stanley has arrived at Bagamoyo, on the east coast of Africa. He is accompanied by Emin Pacha and two hundred other persons.

SKIRMISHES have taken place between the Turkish troops and the people of Crete, in which three gendarmes and five soldiers were killed.

THE Turkish Government has instructed its delegates to the Anti-Slavery Conference at Brussels to oppose any intervention in the trade in Circassian women.

A LARGE sugar mill at Swolenlowes, Bohemia, collapsed from the weight of the sugar, of which there were 1500 tons stored therein. Eight persons were killed and many injured.

THE Austrian Minister of Commerce has written a letter strongly favoring an adequate show of Austrian products at the proposed World's Fair in America.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Its First Delegation in the Upper House of Congress.

GIDEON C. MOODY.

Gideon C. Moody, United States Senator from South Dakota, was born in Cortland, New York, in 1832. He attended the public schools and studied law in Syracuse. He removed to Indiana early in the fifties, and assisted in organizing the Republican party in that State. In 1860 he was elected to the Legislature. His career there was cut short by the war. He served in the army until 1865, attaining the rank of Colonel. After the war he went to Dakota, and began farming. He soon resumed the practice of the law, first at Yanton, then the Territorial capital, and later at Deadwood, where he has lived since 1877. He was several times a member of the Territorial Legislature, and in 1877 was appointed Judge of the First (Deadwood) Judicial District by Hayes. A short time ago, when South Dakota became a State, Mr. Moody was elected to the United States Senate by the Republican majority in the Legislature. He was a member of the Chicago Convention last year, and is reputed to be the author of its "plank" on the Territories. Senator Moody is attorney for the Homestake Mining Company, the largest gold quartz mining company in the world. He has always advocated the division of Dakota. In person he is rather stout. He is considered a sound lawyer and politician.

RICHARD F. PETTIGREW.

Richard Franklin Pettigrew, the other new Senator from South Dakota, is a Vermonter by birth. His father was a merchant at Ludlow in that State, where he was born July 26, 1848. In 1854 the family moved to Wisconsin. Young Richard entered Beloit College, intending to work his way through, but his father died, and he had to leave college and help support the family. He studied hard, however, and in 1869 he entered the law college, and in 1870 was admitted to the bar in Janesville. The same year he moved to Sioux Falls, to which he had been attracted as a good place for a rising young man during a trip through Dakota as surveyor's assistant. He reached the town with only twenty-five cents in his pocket, it is said; but he soon made his way. He has served three terms as Dakota's Delegate in Congress. In person he is more slender than his colleague. He is a friend of Prohibition, though not a third-party man.

THE boiler of a passenger launch plying between the bridge near Foochow and Sharp Peak, China, exploded. Out of ninety passengers on board only twenty escaped alive.

LATER NEWS.

JOHN GREENWALL, convicted of the murder of Lyman S. Weeks, whose house he had entered for the purpose of robbery, has been hung at Brooklyn, N. Y.

Two children, who were locked up in a room in New York city by their mother while she went marketing, set fire to the furniture and were smothered.

CHARLES FROHOCK, aged 12 years, of Lincolnville, Me., was shot dead by the accidental discharge of a gun by a companion of his own age.

JOHN ROSS was on a ladder painting a school building at Paterson, N. J., when Maria Norman, aged twelve years, thoughtlessly caught hold of a guide rope and began tugging at it. The ladder and Ross fell on the child and killed her.

IOWA'S official count shows that Boies (Democrat) had for Governor 180,111 votes to 173,538 for Hutchinson (Republican). All the other Republican candidates on the State ticket were elected. The Prohibition vote was about 1000, and the Union Labor vote about 5500.

THREE Apache Indians, who were to have been hanged at Florence, Arizona, tied strips of cloth tightly about their necks and strangled themselves.

W. H. FURSMAN, a missing loan broker of Pontiac, Ill., is charged with forgeries amounting to $200,000, and covering a period of ten years.

BY the upsetting of a buggy in Portland, Oregon, one lady was killed and another fatally injured.

THE Pacific Mail steamship China reached San Francisco from Yokohama, Japan, having beaten the record by seventeen hours, ten minutes.

CONGRESSMAN TOM REED, of Maine, the new Speaker of the House, has appointed Amos L. Allen, of Alfred, Me., as his Private Secretary.

AT a meeting of American missionaries in Constantinople it was resolved that those present should insist on the American Minister aiding them to prosecute Moussa Bey, whose trial there on charges of incendiarism, pillage, murder and robbery, committed in Armenia, had ended in acquittal.

SHORTLY after Stanley's arrival on the east coast of Africa Emin Pasha fell from a balcony, sustaining a fracture of the skull and severe internal injuries. Mr. Stanley was compelled to leave him at Bagamoyo, and proceeded with the most of his followers to Zanzibar. Emperor William, of Germany, ordered that daily reports concerning Emin's condition be telegraphed to Berlin.

A PALACE conspiracy has been discovered at Tangier, Morocco, and the Sultan's brother has been put in prison.

IT is reported that General Boulanger has been engaged to lecture in the United States, and that he will deliver the first lecture in the New York Academy of Music.

METHODIST Episcopal missions in China have been wrecked by natives.

THE United States squadron of evolution, comprising the four new vessels, left Boston for Lisbon.

A BIG blaze at Union Square and University Place, New York city, destroyed property valued at about $200,000. Four firemen were injured.

THE extensive flour mills of Lindsay & Robson, of Humboldt, Kan., have been destroyed by fire. Loss $100,000; insured $45,000.

CASPAR F. CLISBY, of St. Louis, committed suicide after shooting four other persons, two of whom were fatally wounded.

THE Pan-Amercian Congress adopted the report of the Committee on Committees, and elected two Vice-Presidents.

THE United States steamer Pensacola, with the Eclipse Expedition on board, have arrived at St. Paul de Loanda, Africa.

NINE persons lost their lives in a blizzard at Presburg, Hungary.

EARTHQUAKE shocks have been felt in the central portion of Italy, but they caused no loss or damage to property. Mount Vesuvius is in a state of eruption.

THE new Government of Brazil has issued a decree proclaiming a Provisional Federal Republic.

DOM PEDRO, ex-Emperor of Brazil, and his family, have arrived at Lisbon, Portugal.

A TERRIBLE ACCUSATION.

Suspected of Causing the Fire in Minneapolis.

Charles Ostrom, cashier and bookkeeper of the Minneapolis department of the *Pioneer Press*, is in jail charged with having embezzled $2200 of the funds intrusted to his charge and suspected, furthermore, of having fired the *Tribune* building, in which seven persons lost their lives.

When confronted with the charge of stealing he confessed a shortage and offered to assist in hunting the matter up. He was forced to admit that $2200 was the correct amount. At once the rumor spread abroad that he had deliberately fired the *Tribune* Building to destroy the evidence of his peculations, and the Grand Jury will make a searching investigation.

He said: "I expected this charge would be made. I certainly had every incentive to destroy those books. If they had been burned up there would have been no proof against me. It is natural that I should be suspected. As additional proof against me, I left the books out of the safe on the night of the fire. I had often done this before and nothing was thought of it. I think I can prove, however, that I was not at the building that night. I left at 5 o'clock, intending to leave the country. I went to the Summit House for my wife, and visited several other places, going home about 9 o'clock."

A detective had been shadowing Ostrom for a week before the fire. Ostrom stated that the money had been lost gambling.

As the bells were being rung in the church tower of Olah Ujfalu, in Hungary, the belfrey suddenly fell in. Under it were buried six persons, while four others were struck and badly hurt.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

THE GREAT CONQUEROR OF PAIN,

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For Congestions, Colds, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Inflammations, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Sciatica, more thorough and repeated applications are necessary.

All Internal Pains, Diarrhœa, Colic, Spasms, Nausea, Fainting Spells, Nervousness, Sleeplessness are relieved instantly, and quickly cured by taking inwardly 20 to 60 drops in half a tumbler of water. 50c. a bottle. All Druggists.

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An excellent and mild Cathartic. Purely Vegetable. The Safest and Best Medicine in the world for the Cure of all Disorders of the

LIVER, STOMACH OR BOWELS.

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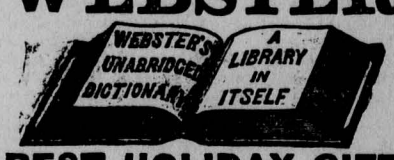

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Manufactured in calibres 32, 38 and 44-100. Single or double action, Safety Hammerless and Target models. Constructed entirely of **best quality wrought steel,** carefully inspected for workmanship and stock, they are unrivaled for **finish, durability** and **accuracy.** Do not be deceived by **cheap malleable cast-iron imitations** which are often sold for the genuine article and are not only unreliable, but dangerous. The SMITH & WESSON Revolvers are all stamped upon the barrel with firm's name, address and date of patents and are **guaranteed** perfect in every detail. Insist upon having the genuine article, and if your dealer cannot supply you an order sent to address below will receive prompt and careful attention. Descriptive catalogue and prices furnished upon application. SMITH & WESSON,

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FIFTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

In the Senate.

Vice-President Morton called the Senate of the Fifty-first Congress to order at noon on the opening day. Rev. J. G. Butler, the Chaplain, opened the proceedings with prayer, after which Senators Chandler, of New Hampshire, and Dixon, of Rhode Island, were sworn in. Then followed Senators Moody and Pettigrew, of South Dakota, and Senators Squire and Allen, of Washington. Without doing any further business the Senate adjourned.

2D DAY.—Immediately after the reading of the first day's journal, a message from the House was presented by its Clerk, Mr. McPherson, announcing the organization of that body. Then Mr. Edmunds on the part of the Joint Committee to wait on the President, reported that it had been informed by the President that he would communicate with the two houses by a message in writing immediately. Thereupon the message from the President was announced and read by the Secretary of the Senate.

3D DAY.—Messrs. Pierce and Casey were sworn in as Senators from North Dakota.... A flood of bills, numbering over 500, was reported, among them being measures by Messrs. Sherman, George and Reagan to abolish Trusts. Mr. Cameron introduced a Steamship Subsidy bill. Measures providing for one-cent postage, granting additional pensions, against adulteration of well-known articles, to repeal the Civil Service law and for the admission of Idaho as a State, were also introduced....Executive session.

4TH DAY.—Bills were introduced to limit the jurisdiction of the Circuit and Districts Courts of the United States, and for the retirement of the United States legal-tender and national bank notes of small denominations, and the issue of coin certificates, in lieu of gold and silver certificates.. .Mr. Voorhees offered a resolution in reference to tariff revision, which he asked to have laid upon the table for the present.

In the House.

A scene of bustling activity prevailed when the House of Representatives of the Fifty-first Congress was called to order by John B. Clark, Clerk of the previous House. Many members received floral offerings, and the public galleries were crowded with spectators. Roll-call showed 372 members present. Thomas B. Reed was elected Speaker, receiving 166 votes to 154 for John G. Carlisle, and 1 for Amos J. Cummings. Mr. Reed, upon taking the Speaker's chair, made a short speech of thanks for the high honor conferred upon him, after which the other caucus nominees of the Republican members were balloted for. They were Mr. McPherson, of Pennsylvania, for Clerk; Mr. Holmes, of Iowa, for Sergeant-at-Arms; Mr. Adams, of Maryland, for Doorkeeper; Mr. Wheat, of Wisconsin, for Postmaster, and the Rev. Charles Ramsdell for Chaplain. All these were elected save the Chaplain. This office, after a close contest, went to the former Chaplain, the Rev. William H. Milburn, the blind preacher. After the drawing of seats was over and a motion had been adopted authorizing the Speaker to appoint Committees on Rules, Accounts and Mileage and Enrolled bills, and the rules of the last Congress had been referred to the Committee on Rules when appointed, the House adjourned.

2D DAY.—Soon after the reading of the journal, the President's message was read by the Clerk. The message was ordered printed and referred to the Committee of the Whole ....Under authority given by the last Sundry Appropriation bill, the Speaker appointed Messrs. Bayne, Hitt, Carter, Culberson, of Texas, and Cummings as a committee on the centennial celebration.

3D DAY.—The Speaker appointed committees on rules, on accounts, and on enrolled bills....A communication was received from J. P. Leedom, late Sergeant-at-Arms, stating that C. E. Silcott, late cashier, had departed without settling his accounts, and requesting an investigation. A committee of seven Representatives was thereupon appointed to investigate the matter.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Salient Features of Secretary Tracy's Annual Report.

The first annual report of Secretary Tracy shows that our navy now consists of eleven armored and thirty-one unarmored vessels. A comparison made between the speed of our crack cruiser, the Charleston, an average of 18.2 knots for four hours, and cruisers of equal horsepower of other Governments, is to the advantage of the Charleston. The printing of a table of the navies of the world shows that much remains to be done to make our navy formidable.

Secretary Tracy believes that the United States need two fleets of armored sea-going or battle ships, one fleet of eight on the Pacific coast and one of twelve on the Atlantic, with twenty harbor defence vessels in addition. These vessels could be supplied in twelve or fifteen years. Construction should begin at once. The future navy should consist of twenty battle ships, twenty coast defense ships and sixty cruisers. The establishment of a reserve service of cruisers to be taken from the fast merchant steamers in time of necessity is recommended. Further building of small cruisers like the Yorktown is not advised. "They have neither the strength to fight nor the speed to run away." The early construction of five torpedo boats of the first and second class is urged. Plans for the armored cruisers of 7500 tons and the steel cruising monitor will soon be ready.

It is recommended that enlistments be for life, with the privilege of retiring on half pay at the end of thirty years. This reform, it is thought, would increase the number of native Americans in the service. The improvement of the navy yard is dwelt upon. Fifteen millions worth of old stores should be sold to provide the requisite funds for the purpose.

CONGRESSIONAL AID.

National Commemoration of the Discovery of America.

Senator Ingalls has introduced a bill to aid and secure the commemoration of the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America. The bill provides that the President shall appoint, by and with the consent of the Senate, a Commission, consisting of two members from each State, of different political affiliations, two from the District of Columbia, and one from each of the Territories. The President is authorized to extend an invitation to all the American nations and States, inviting them to unite in celebrating the anniversary. Should Italy, Spain, or other European powers desire to join in the celebration they shall be invited. The bill provides that the Commission shall meet in Washington after thirty days' notice and organize. It shall then secure a site, by purchase or otherwise, for the convocation of nations, of an area not less than 300 acres of ground. The President shall apportion the land for the buildings of the various countries, each one to select its own style of architecture. The appropriations are as follows: For the purchase of ground, $5,000,000; for grading and clearing, $1,500,000; for buildings of the United States, $500,000; for incidental expenses, $1,000,000; total, $8,000,000.

HEMMED IN BY FLAMES.

Seven Deaths Caused by Fire in Philadelphia.

Fire broke out about 2:30 A. M. in the three-story brick building at the corner of Second and Huntingdon streets, Philadelphia. The basement and first floor were used by Gustave Gross as a bakeshop and store respectively. The second floor was occupied as a dwelling by Gross, his wife and four children, and on the third floor dwelt Joseph Bitner with his wife and six children.

The flames, which started in the basement, burned quickly through the upper floors, and the following persons were burned to death: Mrs. Minnie Gross, Mrs. Annie Bitner, Ida Bitner, George Bitner, Gustave Gross, Bruno Gross, Mattie Gross.

As soon as the firemen learned that there were people in the house, they turned their attention to rescuing them, but the flames had already made such headway that their efforts were almost fruitless. Truckman Hugh Smith climbed up the awning-post and into the second story window. He made his way through the smoke to the bed on which little Gustave Gross lay, and picking him up, got him safely out of the building. The lad had, however, inhaled so much smoke that he died half an hour afterward.

The wife of Bitner and two of their children, Ida, aged six years, and George, a babe of nine months, were in the third-story front room and were suffocated by the smoke. When found by the firemen after the flames had been subdued, the mother and her children were huddled together on the floor. Mrs. Bitner was clad only in her night dress, but she had her shoes on, as though preparing to escape when overcome by the smoke.

Mrs. Gross and her children were asleep on the second floor. She clasped her two-and-a-half-year-old daughter Mattie in her arms, and, hurrying to the third floor, jumped from a window to the street below. She was immediately conveyed with her child to the Episcopal Hospital, a short distance away, where the child died soon after being admitted. Mrs. Gross was horribly burned, and in addition suffered a compound fracture of the arm. She died shortly after 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

After the fire the firemen found the dead body of Bruno Gross, aged five years, in the bathroom on the second floor, burned almost to a crisp. Freda Gross, aged seven, and Clara Bitner, aged fourteen, jumped from a second story window, and were caught in the arms of Mr. Gross. These two escaped without injury. Fritz Erdman, an apprentice, aged fifteen, also jumped from the second story and escaped unhurt.

AN INCENDIARY LYNCHED.

Taken From Jail and Hanged by a Maryland Crowd.

About 2:30 A. M. a band of masked men came to the Upper Marlboro (Md.) jail, overpowered the keeper and broke open the cell of Joe Vermillion, took him out and hanged him on the bridge leading to the village.

The cause of the lynching was the burning by an incendiary of several barns on the night of November 23 in Prince George's County. The incendiarism was due to a desire for revenge by Joe Vermillion, whose father was maltreated the night before by a number of men. All of the Vermillion boys were arrested on the charge of arson, but John told the officers that Joe was the cause of all the trouble, and that he had fired the barns. His brothers tried to dissuade him from it, but he followed his own impulses.

EXPLOSION OF SAWDUST.

Fatal Injuries to Chicago Workmen in a Furniture Factory.

A quantity of sawdust in Horn Brothers' furniture factory, Chicago, exploded, fatally injuring Martin Czarwinski and John Horn. The explosion occurred in the shaving room, which is next to the boiler room and is constantly filled with a thick dust.

A loud report was heard and the next moment the dust and shavings burst in flames. The men named were terribly burned. The flames were speedily extinguished.

THE Commissioner of Indian Affairs directed the Indian Agent at the Kiowa and Comanche Agency in the Indian Territory to promptly remove cattle found grazing on the reservation without the consent of the Indians. It is learned that herds, aggregating about 3000 head, have been trespassing on the reservation.

THE MARKETS.

49 NEW YORK.			
Beeves	3 60	@ 4	85
Milch Cows, com. to good	35 00	@50	00
Calves, common to prime	2 40	@ 3	25
Sheep	4 00	@ 5	25
Lambs	6 00	@ 7	15
Hogs—Live	4 00	@ 4	20
Dressed	4	@	7
Flour—City Mill Extra	4 25	@ 4	45
Patents	4 65	@ 5	60
Wheat—No. 2 Red	84⅞	@	86⅜
Rye—State	57	@	57½
Barley—Two-rowed State	53	@	54
Corn—Ungraded Mixed	39¾	@	43¼
Oats—No. 1 White	—	@	35
Mixed Western	27	@	29½
Hay—No. 1	80	@	85
Straw—Long Rye	70	@	80
Lard—City Steam	—	@	5.95c
Butter—State Creamery	20	@	26½
Dairy, fair to good	12	@	25
West. Im. Creamery	15	@	23
Factory	7½	@	12
Cheese—State Factory	8	@	10⅝
Skims—Light	5	@	7¾
Western	7	@	10
Eggs—State and Penn	28	@	30
BUFFALO.			
Steers—Western	2 00	@ 4	60
Sheep—Medium to Good	3 75	@ 5	50
Lambs—Fair to Good	4 50	@ 6	50
Hogs—Good to Choice Yorks	3 70	@ 3	72½
Flour—Family	5 00	@ 5	25
Wheat—No. 2 Northern	84½	@	85
Corn—No. 3, Yellow	—	@	37¾
Oats—No. 2, White	—	@	27½
Barley—No. 1 Canada	—	@	65
BOSTON.			
Flour—Spring Wheat Pat's	5 25	@ 5	75
Corn—Steamer Yellow	44½	@	48½
Oats—No. 2 White	27	@	34½
Rye—State	60	@	63
WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET.			
Beef—Dressed weight	—	@	6
Sheep—Live weight	3¼	@	4½
Lambs	5	@	6¼
Hogs—Northern	—	@	5½
PHILADELPHIA.			
Flour—Penn. family	3 75	@ 3	90
Wheat—No. 2, Red, Dec	79½	@	80
Corn—No. 2, Mixed, Dec	39¼	@	39¾
Oats—Ungraded White	31¼	@	32
Potatoes—Rose	50	@	60
Butter—Creamery Extra	—	@	28
Cheese—Part skims	7	@	8¼

Who Discovered America?

Buddhist monks from China discovered the western coast of America in the summer of 432 A. D. In 464 more Chinamen came over, and in 499 still more. The aborigines did not exclude them. In 725 monks from Ireland settled in Iceland. In 996 Bjarni from Norway sailed along Nova Scotia and Labrador; being the first European to see the shores of the continent. Leif, the Icelander, made a settlement in Rhode Island in 1000 A. D. In 1170 Madoc, Prince of Wales, made a settlement somewhere in the West, and in 1492 Columbus discovered the country. Columbus made the first practical business discovery.

Interested People.

Advertising a patent medicine in the peculiar way in which the proprietor of Kemp's Balsam for Coughs and Colds does, it is indeed wonderful. He authorizes all druggists to give those who call for it a sample bottle *Free*, that they may try it before purchasing. The Large Bottles are 50c. and $1. We certainly would advise a trial. It may save you from consumption.

PARAFFIN-OIL will soften boots or shoes that have been hardened by water, and render them as pliable as new.

You may sing of the beauty of springtime
That glows on the cheek of the young,
But I sing of a beauty that's rarer
Than any of which you have sung.
The beauty that's seen in the faces
Of women whose summer is o'er,
The autumn-like beauty that charms us
Far more than the beauty of yore.

But this beauty is seen too rarely. The faces of most women lose the beauty of youth too soon. Female disorders are like frosts which come to nip the flowers which betoken good health, without which there can be no real beauty. If our American women would fortify themselves against the approach of the terrible disorders so prevalent among them, by using Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, their good looks would be retained to a "sweet old age." This remedy is a *guaranteed* cure for all the distressing weaknesses and derangements peculiar to women.

Dr. Pierce's Pelletts, one a dose. Cure headache, constipation and indigestion.

MLLE. ROSA BONHEUR has a tiny pet monkey, which is her almost constant companion.

Millions of women use Dobbins's Electric Soap daily, and say it is the best and cheapest. If they are right, *you* ought to use it. If wrong, *one trial* only will show you. Buy a bar of your grocer and try it next Monday.

A POTATO one foot in length has turned up in the office of a Nebraska paper.

A Pleasing Sense

Of health and strength renewed and of ease and comfort follows the use of Syrup of Figs, as it acts in harmony with nature to effectually cleanse the system when costive or bilious. For sale in 50c. and $1 bottles by all leading druggists.

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Mild, equable climate, certain and abundant crops. Best fruit, grain, grass and stock country in the world. Full information free. Address Oregon Im'igrat'n Board, Portland, Ore.

The smoker's delight—"Tansill's Punch."

Rheumatism

According to recent investigations is caused by excessive lactic acid in the blood. This acid attacks the fibrous tissues, particularly in the joints, and causes the local manifestations of the disease, pains and aches in the back and shoulders, and in the joints at the knees, ankles, hips and wrists. Thousands of people have found in Hood's Sarsaparilla a positive and permanent cure for rheumatism. This medicine, by its purifying and vitalizing action, neutralizes the acidity of the blood, and also strengthens the whole body.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

THE BEST REMEDY FOR CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM **Cold in Head, SNUFFLES OR CATARRH.**

HAY-FEVER

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cents.
ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York.

Deafness Can't be Cured

By local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by Catarrh) that we cannot cure by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.
☞ Sold by Druggists, 75c.

TEXAS pays out $460,774 yearly for the education of colored children.

ST. JACOBS OIL For Neuralgia.

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Whispered to him nature's secret—
Told him of the herbs so potent
For the healing and the saving."

—EXTRACT FROM POEM OF "UANITA."

An Editor's Experience.

Major Sidney Herbert, a well-known journalist in agricultural circles, writes April 18th, 1889: Some five years ago I wrote a letter stating that Swift's Specific had cured me of severe rheumatism. Since that time I have had no return of the rheumatic troubles, although frequently exposed to the influences that produced former attacks. Several of my friends had a similar experience, and are firm in their conviction that S. S. S. brought a permanent cure. The searching power of this medicine is shown in the fact that it developed a scrofulous taint that was conspicuous in my blood over thirty years ago, and has removed the last trace of it. I have also tested S. S. S. as a tonic after a severe attack of malarial fever, which kept me in bed for three months, and am convinced that its curative and strengthening properties insured my recovery from that illness, as I was in a very low condition of health.

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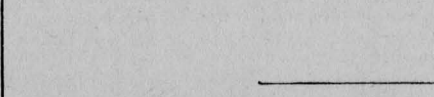

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The Mapleton Item

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Teachers' Institute.

The sessions of the county institute held last week will pass into the educational records of the county as among the most interesting and instructive ever held in this part of the state.

The teachers were enthusiastic in their preparation, constant in their attendance and showed great interest in the proceedings. Evidence of this increased interest is found in the fact that more notes of the instruction imparted were taken than in any previous institute in the annals of the county.

The instructors were all men whose reputation as educators has been established. Superintendent J. M. Coughlin, of Luzerne county was received warmly because of his practical talks on such school matters as lie close to the individual life. Prof. J. W. Redway, of Philadelphia, geologist and scientific geographer was found to be a man of remarkable information whose visit to this county will do a great deal towars instructing the rising generation in modern geography. His talks awakened thoughts which will be fruitful of good results. In the light of his explanation of the common errors of geographical facts the teacher will have plenty to do in this branch correcting the blunders already made and avoiding them in the future. We hope to hear more of Prof. Redway again.

Dr. E. E. White, of Cincinnati, Dr. E. O. Lyte of Millersville and Prof. George E. Little, of Washingaon, are men of national fame and nothing that we might say would add to their reputation. They are specialists and they are without superiors in their line.

Prof. J. F. Barton, of Shippensburg, formerly superintendent of Fulton county, is yet a young man, but is methodical and is a man of wide culture. He never fails to interest his auditors, and we predict for him a very brilliant fulture.

The lecture course was a star one. No better has ever been given and Superintendent Brumbaugh deserves great credit for the entertainment provided.

The ITEM will from time to time outline work given by the instructors.

For the sake of one good action a hundred evil ones should be forgotten.

"Give the young and struggling a word of encouragement where you can. You would not leave those plants in your window boxes without water, nor refuse to open the shutters that the sunlight might fall upon them; but you would leave some poor human flower to suffer from want of appeciation or the sunlight of encouragement. There are a few hardy souls that can struggle along on stony soil—shrubs that can wait for the dews and sunlight, but only a few. Utter the kind word when you see that it is deserved. The thought that no one knows and no one cares, blights many a bud of promise. Be it the young artist at his easel, the young preacher in his pulpit, the workman at his bench, the boy at his mathematical problems, or your little girl at the piano, give what praise you can.

When a man wants to find faults he will do so if he has to be up all night looking for them.

Miles.

The Irish mile is 2,240 yards.
The Swiss mile is 9,153 yards.
The Italian mile is 1,766 yards.
The Scotch mile is 1,984 yards.
The Tuscan mile is 1,808 yards.
The German mile is 8,106 yards.
The Arabian mile is 2,143 yards.
The Turkish mile is 1,826 yards.
The Flemish mile is 6,869 yards.
The Vienna post mile is 8,296 yards.
The Roman mile is 1,628 or 2,025 yards.
The Werst mile is 1,167 or 1,337 yards.
The Dutch and Prussian mile is 6,480 yards.
The Swedish and Danish mile is 7,341.5 yards.
The English and American mile is 1,760 yards.—*Troy Daily Press.*

God bless the babies! What a world this would be without them. What a souring and a curdling up there would be of the milk of human kindness for want of an outlet, if there were no little cherubs to caress and be foolish over. Often and often when entering, with some misgiving, the great hall of a new place, my heart has leaped up at the sight of a tiny woolen boote, a very rainbow of hope, lying on the waxed floor, while the sight of a wrecked tin train, with an engine without funnel or wheels, has been as welcome as a card of invitation to a ball is to a young lady.

God bless the baby! it is a better tonic than all the bitters ever advertised.

The baby has a mission and fulfills it; it has an object in life and accomplishes it. If ever it becomes necessary to thin out the population I hope the process will not begin at the small end of the human race, for I affirm and maintain that there is not one baby too many in the whole world.—*Exchange.*

Abraham Lincoln, many years ago, in an address delivered in the city of New York, gave the following advice to workingmen, which is pertinent at this time. He said: "That some should be rich, shows that others may be rich, and hence is but encouragement to industry and enterprise. Let not him who is homeless pull down the house of another, but let him labor diligently and build one for himself, thus by example assuring that his own will be safe when built."

Pupil—"Teacher, kin me an' Bill go an' git a pail o' water."

Arkansas Schoolmaster—"There you go again. How many times have I got to tell you that it ain't good grammar to say me an' Bill?"

Pupil—"What ort I to say?"

Teacher—"Bill an' me. Can't I never learn you nothing?"

THE SUN

FOR

1890.

Some people agree with THE SUN's opinions about men and things, and some people don't; but everybody likes to get hold of the newspaper which is never dull and never afraid to speak its mind.

Democrats know that for twenty years THE SUN has fought in the front line for Democratic principles, never wavering or weakening in its loyalty to the true interests of the party it serves with intelligence and disinterested vigor. At times opinions have differed as to the best means of accomplishing the common purpose; it is not THE SUN's fault if it has seen further into the millstone.

Eighteen hundred and ninety is the year that will probably determine the result of the Presidential election of 1892, and perhaps the fortunes of the Democracy for the rest of the century. Victory in 1892 is a duty, and the beginning of 1890 is the best time to start out in company with THE SUN.

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Cassville, Pa., July 3, 1889.-tf.

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and ornaments ever brought to Huntingdon is now on exhibition with us. In fact our stock is the largest, the prices the lowest, and the clerks very agreeable and obliging.

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The ITEM will cost you $1. The two together, if order is sent to us, we will furnish for $2.50. Subscribe at once.

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This week, we open the Largest Stock of Furs in the county, consisting in part of Seal, Monkey, Nutria, Astrachan, Raccoon, Beaver, Lynx, and Otter Muffs, Boas, Collars, and Caps.

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We have on our counters, the Finest Line of Light and Heavy-Weight Coats ever seen in this place. Men's Fine Dress Meltons at $10.00. We have them in eight different colors.

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We have them, and the prices will sell them. **Knee Pants Suits** from $1.50, $2.00, $3.00, up. Children's and Boys' Overcoats, from 4 to 13 years, $2.00, up. From 15 to 18 years, Satin-faced, in Meltons, $6.50 to $7.00.

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W. E. EBY,

Opera House, HUNTINGDON, PA.

THE MAPLETON ITEM.
Supplement.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., Wednesday, December 11, 1889.

Teachers' Institute, Concluded.

Adjutant General D. H. Hastings, whose heroic work at Johnstown endeared him to millions and made his name familiar the world over, was introduced. He was for ten years a school teacher, and thinks, possibly, that a fair country school teacher was spoiled to make a country lawyer. He compliment the Pennsylvania school system, and mentioned the fact that it was his pleasure to accompany the Pan-American delegates on their visit to the oldest public school in the United States, which school is located at Cambridge, Mass., and has been in existence 250 years. At the close of his remarks, he introduced Hon. Roswell G. Horr, of Michigan, who addressed the institute on Association of Ideas.

Monday night, preceeding the lecture of Hon. R. G. Horr, Superintendent Brumbaugh introduced Miss Jean Glenn, of Mercer, Pa., a vocalist of wide reputation. Her charming voice captivated the audience, and, at every appearance during the sessions of the institute, she was heartily encored.

Mr. Horr's lecture, "Has it Been Proven that the Baboon is Our Cousin? No, Sir," was delivered to a good audience, and it was evident that the gentleman clearly proved to the minds of many by his scientific and logical handling of his side of the question, that the baboon is not a blood relation of the great human family.

TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Teachers' Session.

At 8 o'clock, a. m., the teachers' sessions were organized by the election of I. N. Swope as chairman, and D. B. Showalter, and B. S. Landis, as secretaries. The topic "Real Teaching" was taken up and discussed by Prof. S. G. Rudy, Prof. J. G. Zerby, J. N. Knode, Superintendent Brumbaugh, and A. N. Plummer. Among the ideas advanced on the subject were as follows: Willing scholars and a teacher able to impart knowledge are requisites to real teaching; teach pupils to think; teacher should know many methods, and, after thoroughly studying his pupils apply the one best suited to the individual need. A scientific knowledge of education and ability to aid pupils at the proper time; frequent repetition of ideas; teach things and not the symbols of things.

Forenoon Session.

Session opened by singing No. 78, "Ever Will I Pray."

Devotional services were conducted by Rev. Anstadt, of the Lutheran church, who read a scripture lesson from 1st Kings, 3, 5-15.

Song service: Sacred solo by Miss Jean Glenn, "Galilee," "Farmer Boy."

Superintendent Coughlin resumed his topic of "Habits." Spoke of how habits influence lives. Proper habits fixed in early lives stand as great cables which fix us to the path of rectitude. The teacher who is doing the grandest work in this commonwealth is he who helps his children to best help themselves. During the period of culture the teacher is the ideal of the child. How necessary that the teacher should be a person of good habits. The speaker gave some good advice in regard to reading and endeavored to impress the influence on the childs character on the first book given it to read.

Singing, No. 19, "Sing with Cheerful Voices."

Dr. E. O. Lyte, principal of Millersville State Normal School was introduced as the next instructor. The topic assigned him was English Grammar. He commenced by quoting Richard Grant White's definition: "Grammar concerns the forms of words and their dependent relations in the sentence." He discussed the object of teaching English Grammar, the objections to teaching English Grammar, and the mistakes in teaching English Grammar. All primary teaching should be objective.

Singing, No. 50, "Marching Along."

Prof. J. W. Redway occupied the next period discussing the Methods and Laws which Underlie the Earth's Sculpture; Effects of Terrestrial and Solar Heat.

Singing, No. 89, "Help It On."

Prof. G. E. Little gave another interesting chalk talk interspersed with some remarks on school surroundings. Pupils should be taught to efface all imperfect work as imperfections tend to demoralize a school. He would have all holes in the plastering promptly repaired.

Superintendent Brumbaugh announced the following committees:

To conduct election of committee on permanent certificates: A. N. Plummer, Laura Speck, Kate M. Hartsock, W. J. Campbell, D. L. Dickson.

On Resolutions: J. N. Knode, W. M. Henderson, Mollie Chaney, J. M. Drake, D. B. Showalter, S. Jennie Shearer, Mary B. Crownover, Kate E. Corbin, J. B. Boring.

Afternoon Session.

Singing, "At the Cross" and "College Boys."

An essay by Miss Della Bendell, of Warriorsmark, was read by the author. The subject was, "The Aim of Education." The production showed careful preparation and was full of good thought.

Prof. J. W. Redway occupied the next period answering the questions referred to him.

Superintendent Coughlin discussed "How to Make No. 1 as a Teacher." He would wish to take the following six notes when visiting a school: 1, Room clean and in good order; 2, Order good; 3, Classification, good; 4, Recitation, thorough; 5, Manner of teacher, pleasant; 6, Influence of instructor, excellent.

As opposed to such a condition of affairs he placed the following four points: 1, Fire poor, and stove, dirty; 2, Blackboard covered with hieroglyphics; 3; Pupils, careless and unemployed; 4, Teacher, noisy.

Each point was aptly illustrated. He thinks nothing so stimulates a good teacher as does an increase of salary, and especially, if the increase be made during the term.

The quiet school is not always the best school, nor is it the most orderly; the reverse is more frequently the rule.

A vocal selection was rendered by Miss Jean Glenn.

Dr. E. O. Lyte took up the topic of Memory Training Laws: 1, A healthy nervous system aids retention; 2, Vividness of impression aids retention; 3, Frequency of repetition aids retention; 4, Attention is essential to retention; 5, Associated ideas and thoughts tend to recall one another; 6, Clear preception is essential to recognition; 7, Thorough understanding is essential to recognition.

Prof. G. E. Little again entertained the teachers by another of his profitable chalk talks.

The institute voted to adjourn early Wednesday afternoon to visit the Reformatory.

In the evening Miss Jean Glenn entertained the audience for a few minutes with vocal selections after which the lecturer, John R. Clark, of Syracuse, N. Y., was introduced. The subject of his lecture was "To and Fro in London." Mr. Clark was at one time a newsboy and boot black in London. His descriptions of St. Paul's Cathedral, Westminster Abbey, London Bridge, Surrey Chapel and the eccentricities of its founder, Rowland Hill; Fleet street, and The Temple where Johnson, Boswell, and their fellows congregated, were vividly drawn. The glowing tribute to the genius of Watts and the Wesleys, the touching allusion to the inner life of William Cowper and to the circumstances which inspired him to write "God Moves in a Mysterious Way" and "There is a

Fountain Filled with Blood," as well as the many episodes which only a London street boy could pick up made his lecture a rich literary treat.

WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Teachers' Session.

The topic History and Geography was taken up and discussed by B. S. Landis, D. L. Dickson, Prof. L. S. Shimmell, J. Will Young, and I. N. Swope. Too much history is memorized without any definite idea of the meaning. History makes Geography and Geography makes History. History should be studied in connection with Geography, the pupil locating places on the map. Geography should be studied in connection with History, the pupil fixing in his mind the events occurring at certain places. Philosophy of History may be taught in this connection.

Drawing in ungraded schools was discussed by Prof. W. M. Benson, A. P. Silverthorn, and Miss Rosetta Cook. Artists are not made in common schools but observation is quickened by easy drawing lessons. Drawing is practicable in ungraded schools but there was a difference of opinion as to the methods of its introduction.

Forenoon Session.

Singing, "Blest Be the Tie That Binds."

Devotional exercises were conducted by Rev. C. J. Musser, of the German Reformed church, who read as a scripture lesson the eleventh chapter of Hebrews.

Prof. William Beery gave some excellent advice on conducting singing in our public schools.

Singing "Merry Sings the Lark."

Ballots for committee on Permanent Certificates were deposited.

Prof. J. W. Redway occupied the first period, his topic being Out of Door Lessons. In this section of Pennsylvania nearly all geographical forms may be found near any school house. On general principles, never tell a pupil anything he can learn for himself. The public road at time of rain-fall will illustrate river systems, coast lines, etc. Every school should have a museum in which should be deposited specimens of all the different species of plants and animals in the district. There should also be a cabinet containing the minerals of the district. These specimens should be collected and labeled by the pupils.

Dr. E. E. White, principal of the schools of Cincinnati, O., was introduced. He instructed in Composition. Our schools have failed in not teaching good English. Our pupils have not the power to use the knowledge obtained. He gave the following principles in teaching Language as an art: 1, In the teaching of every school art the pupil must be learned by doing, under guidance of a skillful teacher; 2, Synthetic power and synthetic skill can only be acquired by synthetic activity. Give pupils knowledge, and exercises to express that knowledge.

Singing, "There's a Good Time Coming."

Dr. E. O. Lyte discussed "Laws of Thinking, or the Formation and Application of Notions or Ideas." Individual notions are formed by impressions made on the senses. The following principles were given: 1, At every period of school life the mind must be led to perceive individual notions distinctly; 2, At every period of school life the mind must be led from individual to general notions; 3, At every period of school life the mind must be led from general notions to individual notions embraced under them.

Singing, "By-lo-Land."

Superintendent J. M. Coughlin occupied the next period with a discussion of the Tests of Knowing. One of the teacher's greatest difficulties is to ascertain just what a child does know. A correct answer is not always evidence of knowing.

Afternoon Session.

Singing, "What a Friend We Have in Jesus."

Dr. E. E. White gave a general educational talk in which he cited numerous instances, illustrating the principle that the educated workmen rises higher and gives better satisfaction than the one who is uneducated.

The institute was entertained by a Vocal duet "A. B. C.," by Prof. Beery and Miss Ida Pecht.

Dr. E. O. Lyte talked on School Government. None know better how a school should be conducted than those who are without experience. The ultimate object of school government should be to make the pupil self-governing. Teachers receive less pay for their labor than any other professional brain workers. The best results are attained by good order, with freedom and opportunity for good work. He hoped the following "Hive of Bees" would be helpful to teachers; Be regular, be prompt, be busy, be attentive, be quiet, be careful, be obedient, be good, be kind, be polite. The doctor then took leave of the institute, after which Miss Glenn sang a solo.

Prof. George E. Little gave another of his excellent chalk talks. He also gave directions concerning materials.

Singing, "Galilee."

Hon. P. M. Lytle introduced Gov. James A. Beaver to the institute. The Governor talked at considerable length on the subject of manual or industrial training. No two persons will give the same answer to the question, what is an education. The Governor is very enthusiastic on the subject of manual training and believes that the present system of our high schools educates away from the true aim of education, influence and happiness in life.

The institute adjourned to visit the Reformatory.

The lecture by Dr. Robert Nourse on Wednesday evening was a treat. The subject was "John and Jonathan" and the lecture was a comparison between England and America. The speaker is an Englishman by birth and he feels that Amersca owes a great deal to England, and on the other hand England owes a great deal to America. The parallel was well drawn. The speaker would not go back to England. He was thankful that America was free. His lecture abounded in common sense which was dressed in rich humor. We considered his lecture one of the best we ever listened to, being full of instruction and suggestive thought.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Teachers' Session.

The Text Book its Use and Abuse, was the topic discussed by the teachers. M. J. Elias, I. N. Swope, J. H. Harkins, W. M. Benson, D. Stains, A. Dickson, and J. B. Boring participated in the discussion.

Forenoon Session.

Singing, No. 98,

Devotional exercises were conducted by Rev. James Curns, of the M. E. church who read as a scripture lesson the 1st chapter of the first Epistle general of John.

Singing, "At the Cross" and "Merry Farmer Boy".

Prof. J. B. Kidder, aged 85 years, who has spent his life in school work gave a page from his life book. He possesses a vivid recollection of early life, has a strong voice and is a remarkably preserved man. By a rising vote the teachers expressed their thanks to this venerable instructor for his interesting talk.

Prof. J. F. Barton, of the Shippensburg Normal school discussed Attention and Preparation of the Teacher. He advised teachers to get away from the text book and to use illustrations that could be understood. He further advised keeping a note book in which to note illustrations bearing upon each branch taught.

Prof. J. W. Redway occupied the next period answering referred questions.

Superintendent J. M. Coughlin discussed Mistakes in Teaching, giving illustrations of nine very common mistakes.

Singing, "Help It On."

Dr. E. E. White gave an interesting talk on Language Exercises and drew an outline of the exercises used in the Cincinnati schools. He showed what modifications would be needed to make this work applicable to ungraded schools.

Prof. George E. Little concluded his chalk talks, gave some interesting and pathetic incidents of his life, and quoted the following expression which he begged the teachers to bear in mind: "A man's labor is profitable according to the amount of brains he puts into his hands."

Dr. Robert Nourse, the lecturer

of the preceding evening, took an affectionate leave of the institute.

Afternoon Session.

Singing, "Blest be the Tie that Binds" and "Climbing Learning's Hill."

John Q. Stewart, deputy state superintendent of Public Instruction, was introduced, who talked on the duties of directors.

It is business of the directors to see that school buildings are properly located, are comfortable, and are cared for, and also to see that teachers should be salaried according to their worth. He also complimented the W. C. T. U. for the work they are doing in behalf of our common school.

Committee, appointed to conduct election of committee on permanent certificates, made the follow report:

We the following committee, conducting an election on permanent certificates, have carefully counted all the ballots and find the following lady and gentlemen to be elected: Miss Kate Corbin, Prof. L. S. Shimmell, S. G. Rudy, Wm. Benson, J. B. Boring.

Respectfully Submitted,

COMMITTEE.

Dr. E. E. White occupied the next period, discussing the training of the child in duty, forming in the child right habits of living and preparing the child for usefulness in life. He read the outline of lessons in morals and duties, prepared for the Cincinnati schools, and presented each teacher with a copy.

Miss Jean Glenn favored the institute with another sole.

Superintendent Coughlin gave an interesting talk on Physiology and Hygiene. His talk was practical. The teaching of these branches, with reference to alcohol and other narcotics, in our common schools, is the result of advanced sentiment. The amount of money spent annually for intoxicants would build school houses wherever needed, carpet the floors with Brussels carpet, furnish rooms with the best of appliances, beautify the grounds, and build porches about every school house.

The institute was entertained by a duet by Prof. Beery and A. P. Silverthorn.

State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Hon. E. E. Bigbee, was introduced. He addressed the institute on general educational principles and school surroundings. His talk was that of an earnest, practical educator.

Preceding the lecture of Will Carleton, in the evening, the large audience enjoyed a musical treat. Miss Ida Pecht, in a rich, clear, musical voice, sang a beautiful solo, after which Prof. Beery, Superintendent Myers, of Mifflin county, Prof. S. G. Rudy, and A. P. Silverthorn sang a quartette, which was heartily applauded.

The lecture, "The Golden Horse," by the distinguished author, Will Carleton, was delivered to a crowded house. Mr. Carleton related the legend of Homer and Virgil, concerning the wooden horse which the Greeks built outside the walls of Troy and which, when drawn within the city by the Trojans, caused its downfall, as a prelude to his lecture. His golden horse was made the bearer of national follies, nine in number, as follows: shams, ignorance, monopoly, needless discussion, domestic discord, fashion, disobedience to parents, undue amusement, and national vanity. The lecture was entirely in rhyme, the ludicrous incidents were attractively clothed and the descriptions were vivid. The vast audience were greatly delighted with Mr. Carleton.

FRIDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Teachers' Session.

Primary reading was ably discussed by John M. Thompson, after which the topic of oral and written reviews was taken up, but, owing to the short time at the disposal of the teachers and the confusion, caused by the entrance of those anxious to hear Dr. White, the participants were given but little attention, and the discussion was soon closed. Those who participated in it were Prof. J. F. Evans and J. K. Brumbaugh.

Dr. White took up the topic of Language in Country Schools and demonstrated how the methods which he had given to the teachers could be adapted to the country schools. All of Dr. White's work was distinctly outlined, and his instruction was explicit. He also gave some advice in regard to correcting papers, which would materially lighten the work of the teacher.

Singing, "All Hail the Power Jesus' Name."

Devotional exercises were conducted by Rev. William Prideaux.

Singing, "America.

Miss Mary B. Rockwood, of Huntingdon, read an essay, the subject of which was, "Does the present system of education unfit our boys and girls for useful and happy lives?" It was a production filled with choice thought, and should be widely read. The views of the author did not harmonize with those expressed by Governor Beaver, but that they expressed the sentiment of the majority of the teachers of this county was evident.

Prof. Redway occupied the next period, answering referred questions and discussing the subject of cyclone, after which he took leave of the institute.

Superintendent Brumbaugh announced that the next period would be occupied by some easy experiments in physics by Prof. J. F. Barton, but, before Mr. Barton could get the floor, a little incident occurred which was not down on the programme. Prof. Shimmell stepped upon the platform, and, after paying a deserved tribute to the excellent services rendered by the county superintendent, Prof. M. G. Brumbaugh, presented to him, on behalf of the teachers of the county a complete set (27 volumes) of the American Encyclopædia. The set cost $75 but so quietly was the sum raised that the first intimation which Prof. Brumbaugh had of the matter was when the proceedings were so abruptly interrupted. Prof. Brumbaugh was completely overcome and his response was brief but expressive: "The kindness shown me is better appreciated than I can express." Prof. Barton took the floor and gave a number of interesting experiments.

Singing, "Help It On."

Miss Glenn entertained the institute by a vocal sole.

Superintendent Coughlin gave a short talk on discipline, temperament and responsibilities of teachers, after which he took leave of the institute.

Dr. White concluded his instructions by preaching a short sermon from a text, which he found in an educational journal, written by our county superintendent. Moral Training in our Schools was the theme. Artificial and natural incentives were outlined as follows: Artificial: 1, prizes, books, medals, etc.; 2, privileges; 3, immunities. Natural: 1, desire for standing; 2, desire for approbation; 3, desire for success and excellence; 4, desire for knowledge; 5, hope of future good; 6, sense of honor; 7, sense of duty. The latter class was termed Royal Incentives.

The committee on resolutions offered the following report:

Resolved, That the thanks of this institute are due the Pennsylvania, Huntingdon & Broad Top, and the East Broad Top Railroad Companies for their reduced fares to teachers and others attending this institute, also to Supt. McClellan for his courtesy in having the night trains stop for the accommodation of those wishing to attend our lectures, and

Resolved, That we return our sincere thanks to the Superintendent of the State Industrial Reformatory for his invitation to visit that institution, and

Resolved, That we extend our thanks to J. J. White, the music dealer, for the use of an Esty Organ and to Miss McCoy for her faithful and efficient services as organist, and

Resolved, That we extend our thanks to the Instructors, Musicians, and all others who have helped to make this institute the greatest success of its kind, and

Resolved, That, inasmuch as great difficulties arise in teaching on account of the different text-books in use in our public schools, we recommend the enactment of a law requiring a state uniformity of text-books, and

Resolved, That we express our appreciation of the services of our County Superintendent in the wise administration of the affairs of the office.

COMMITTEE.

Report was on motion adopted.

The committee on Necrology offered the following report.

WHEREAS, It hath been the will of our heavenly Father in His infinite wisdom to remove from among us our co-workers, Miss Annie Sorrick and Howard Parsons, we the joint committee from the Huntingdon county teachers, present our resolutions of sympathy and regret. Therefore be it

Resolved, That we as a band of co-laborers in the noble work of education express our sorrow and sympathy for the surviving kindred, and

Resolved, That we deeply regret the vacancy so sadly occasioned in our ranks, and

Resolved, That a copy of this testimonial be forwarded to the papers for publication.

Jas. G. Zerby,
L. D. Ripple,
A. N. Plummer, } Com.

The report was on motion adopted.

Supt. Brumbaugh spoke feelingly of the death of Miss Mattie McDivitt formerly a teacher of this county, who was among those lost at Johnstown and advised that a collection be taken in every district for the flooded region. After thanking the teachers for their kindness, and all had joined in singing the doxology, Prof. Brumbaugh declared the institute adjourned.

A Sample Copy

OF THIS ISSUE OF

The Mapleton Item.

is sent to every teacher in Huntingdon county. Please observe that

THE ITEM contains more reading matter than any other paper in the Juniata Valley;

THE ITEM contains more news than any other paper in the Juniata Valley;

THE ITEM contains, every week, the sermon delivered the previous Sunday by Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage, and Sunday-school lesson notes for the following Sunday;

THE ITEM gives more attention to Educational Matters than any other paper in the Juniata Valley;

THE ITEM is the only paper in the Juniata Valley which publishes scientific miscellany;

THE ITEM has a corps of contributors of acknowledged ability, whose opinions are widely quoted;

THE ITEM is sent only to paid-in-advance subscribers. It runs no one in debt. Paper is discontinued at expiration of time for which it is paid;

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JOB-WORK DEPARTMENT.

OUR JOB DEPARTMENT is one of the best equipped in the Juniata Valley. We have been doing an immense business in this department during the past season, and have facilities for doing an increased business.

School Reports, Commercial Stationery, Book Work, Programmes, Posters, Etc., are specialties.

ADDRESS all orders to

Swope & Thompson,
Mapleton Depot, Pa.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Penn'a, Dec. 11, 1889.

BOROUGH DIRECTORY.

Burgess—Dr. J. G. Spangler.
Assistant Burgess—W. B. Stone.
Councilmen—H. R. Gurd, J. B. Ewing, J. G. Gillam, W. H. Dunn, Marshall Yocum, A. Heeter.
Constable—James Montgomery.
High-Constable—S. P. Stubbs.
Tax-Collector & Treasurer— ———
School-Directors—A. M. Parker, Sec'y., A. Heeter. W. B. Stone, J. K. Robley, J. P. Wilson, Pres., B. F. Godard.
Judge-of-Election—A. Lamberson.
Inspectors—F. D. Heeter, B. F. Baker.
Assessor—A. M. Parker.
Auditors—G. W. Wright, I. N. Swope. V. B. McCarthy.
Borough-Clerk—I. N. Swope.
Justices-of-the-Peace—A. W. Swope, ———.
Police-Officers—James Montgomery, R. N. McCarl.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Mapleton Lodge, No. 468, I. O. O. F. meets every Saturday evening, at 7.00 o'clock, in Rex's Hall. David Shore, N. G.; J. K. Gillam, Secretary.

Aldema Lodge, Daughters of Rebeka, No. 189, meets first and third Monday evenings of each month. H. H. Swope, N. G.; Miss Laura Gillam, Secretary.

Washington Camp, No. 59. Patriotic Order Sons of America meets every Tuesday evening, at 8 o'clock, in Rex's Hall. Juniata Council (White Degree) meets first Tuesday evening of each month, immediately after adjournment of Camp. John M. Miller, President; George W. Wright, Secretary.

Harry Corbin Post, No. 200, G. A. R. meets first and third Friday evenings of each month, in Rex's Hall.

CHURCHES.

Methodist Episcopal Church—Rev. C. L. Benscoter, pastor. Preaching every Sunday, alternating morning and evening. Sunday-school, 9 o'clock. a. m. Prayer-meeting every Wednesday evening. Young Men's prayer-meeting every Friday evening.

Church officials—Stewards, A. Heeter, T. M. Logan, H. H. Swope, I. N. Swope, J. P. Wilson, H. R. Gurd. Trustees, A. Heeter, D. H. Foster, R. S. Henderson, J. P. Wilson, Martin Wilson, A. Broombaugh, H. R. Gurd, Benj. O'Connor, John S. Henderson. Superintendent Sunday-school, D. H. Foster; Secretary, J. A. Brumbaugh.

Presbyterian Church—Rev. D. H. Campbell, pastor. Preaching every other Sabbath, alternating morning and afternoon (3 o'clock). Sunday-school, 9, a. m. Prayer-meeting every Sunday and Thursday evenings.

Church officials—Elders, W. H. Rex, A. W. Swope, Samuel Hatfield. B. F. Baker. Deacon, W. W. Wright. Trustees, V. B. McCarthy, Samuel Hatfield, W. W. Wright. Superintendent, Sunday-school, B. F. Baker; Secretary, W. E. Bitner.

U. B. Church—Rev. W. Cramer, pastor. Preaching every Sabbath, alternating morning and evening. Sunday-school, 9, a. m. Prayer-meeting every Thursday evening.

Church officials—Trustees. E. Robley, A. M. Parker, Philip Hooper, J. K. Robley, B. F. Godard. Leader, E. Robley; Assistant Leader, B. F. Slates. Steward, J. K. Robley. Superintendent, Sunday-school, B. F. Godard; Secretary, A. M. Parker.

LOCAL NOTES.

—Court this week.

—For Choice Irish Potatoes, at 65 cents per bushel, send to Ewing's Mount Union, Pa.

—Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Logan and son, Frank, are visiting friends at McAlevy's Fort.

—50 cents will buy a shirt and a pair of drawers at A. G. Ewing & Son's, Mount Union, Pa.

—Mrs. W. Dickson and youngest son, of Altoona, spent Sunday with her husband in Mapleton.

—Don't suffer with indigestion, use Baxter's Mandrake Bitters. For sale by Phillips & Son.

—Rev. D. H. Campbell will preach in the Presbyterian church next Sunday evening at 6.30 o'clock.

—Mrs. David Himes is lying quite ill with the pneumonia at the residence of her parents at this place.

—Men's Handsome Dress Overcoats for $8, $10, and $12.50 at A. G. Ewing & Son's, Mount Union, Pa.

—Mrs. Grace Lightner, of Huntingdon, spent Monday with her mother, Mrs. Mattie Stever, in Mapleton.

—Thos. M. Logan has been elected Secretary of Mapleton Lodge, No. 468, I. O. O. F., vice J. K. Gillam, resigned.

—George Taylor, of Bennington, Pa., spent Salurday and Sunday as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Miller, of Union township.

—Mrs. L. A. Howard, of Hnntingdon, spent a portion of last week in Mapleton, the guest of her mother, Mrs. Mary Kelley.

—Miss Dessie Beaty, of Shirley township, visited in Mapleton last week. Miss Selae Miller accompanied her on her return home.

—Ladies', Misses', and Children's Coats and Jackets in big assortment and right prices at A. G. Ewing & Son's, Mount Union, Pa.

—Ladies' Dress Flannels, in Plaid, Stripe, or Plain Colors, and at prices from 25 to 50 cents per yard at Ewing's, Mount Union, Pa.

—For Silks, Plushes, Saxony and Germantown Yarns, Handsome Ribbons, and Velveteens go to A. G. Ewing & Son's, Mount Union, Pa.

—The Tyrone *Times* says: "A. B. Gillam sold his property at the corner of Logan and Ridge streets to Mr. Chas. Schraoder for $5,400

—Rev. Snyder, the junior Methodist minister on the Cassville charge is indisposed with pneumonia, at the residenc of Jacob Shuman, in Cassville.

—Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Martin, of Attleborough, Mass., who are enjoying an extended wedding tour were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Hendirson.

—The reason why Arnica & Oil Liniment is so popular with the ladies is because it not only is very healing and soothing but its odor is not at all offensive. For sale by Phillips & Son.

—The Mapleton tannery was obliged to shut down last Friday in some departments on account of a break down. The repairs were completed Monday and all the machinery was again put in motion.

—Men's, Ladies' and Children's Underwear in all wool red, in white and gray merino and in camel's hair. All sizes from infant's sizes to the largest men's and women's sizes and at right prices at A. G. Ewing & Son's.

—Wilson W. Moorehead, of Mount Union, who has been located at Arcadia, Florida, during the past summer is home for a few weeks. The ITEM will next week publish a glowing description of the land of flowers from his pen.

—A fire occured at the Huntingdon car works last Wednesday morning, caused by an employee running a red hot iron into some oil. The oil house and about 30 barrels of oil were destroyed. Several new cars were badly scorched.

—Miss Blanche Woodal, daughter of H. H. Woodal of the Fulton county *Democrat*, accompanied by her friend Miss Fogle, of Shade Gap, were the guests of the junior editor of the ITEM last week. Miss Woodal is teaching in Dublin Township.

—We are transferring all our accounts into a new ledger and desire to have a settlement with all our customers before making the transfer. Please call for settlement as soon as you can and oblige,

Yours Truly,
PHILLIPS & SON.

—The De Frehn chair factory at Mount Union is being rapidly pushed to completion. The engine arrived last week and some of the employes have moved their families from Maryland to Mount Union. The works will be put in operation as soon as possible.

—Prof. Barret of St. Lawrence county, N. Y., speaking of pulmonary diseases, says: not one death occurs now where twenty died before Downs' Elixir was known. Over fifty years of constant success places Downs' Elixir at the head of the long list of cough remedies. For sale by Phillips & Son.

—Mr. J. R. Henderson, of Philadelphia, accompanied by his bride, were registered at the Juniata house on Monday. They are returning from an extended wedding trip and were on their way to visit Mr. Henderson's parents and many friends at Cassville. The ITEM was favored with a call from Mr. H.

—Lucilla Blanche, youngest daugter of Mr. and Mrs, Castner Miller, of Mount Union, died Saturday evening, December 7, 1889, of scarlet fever. She was aged 12 years, 2 months and 23 days. Blanche was a very bright little girl and was much beloved. The ITEM extends sympathy to the bereaved friends.

—Ray, a little son of Mr. and Mrs. H. W. McDonald, was the victim of what might have been a serious accident last Friday. The lad climed into a bark wagon at the tannery and rode down street as far as the bridge. In attempting to get off the wagon he fell and the heavy wagon passed over his breast. He has almost recovered from the effects of his injuries.

—A powerful temperance story serial is now being written by Col. Thos. W. Knox for publication in the *Toledo Weekly Blade*, to commence early in December. Col. Knox is well known as the author of the "Boy Traveller" series, and his new story will be a revelation to people of all classes on both sides of the temperance question. Send postal card to *Blade*, Toledo, Ohio, for free specimen copy containing opening chapters, Send names of all your friends, also. See advertisement elsewhere.

Little Trough Creek.

Our roads are getting very bad owing to the wet, the freezing, and the thawing.

The Montgomery Hollow Bridge has been open to travel for some time, 21 teams from Trough Creek have crossed it in one day. It seems to be a very substantial structure, but if it had been made two feet lower in the clear and that much wider it certainly would be a great deal better. Another improvement would be an additional guard rod along the sides. As it is the upper rod is just about high enough for a horse to topple over it in case one were shoved against it. The filling at the west end is pronounced a good job by those competent to judge, but we can't brag of the Henderson township end.

The wide-awake farmers are making good use of the time between rains and freezes in plowing their corn ground for next season. They hope by so doing to get ahead of the cut worms.

George Mierley, who is in his 87th year was out at the election and voted for the Republican candidates as is his custom. He says that he never missed but one election since he became a voter. He says that Martin VanBuren said that a man who does not exercise the right of suffrage does not deserve the right of citizenship, and he is of the same opinion.

C. W. Steele, the democratic inspector was sick for some time before the election and it was known that he could not be on hand to fill his place on the board. An old republican came early dressed in his best bib and tucker with dinner bucket in hand to take the place of Mr. Steele. The judge and the other inspector, however, kindly relieved him of the laborious task by appointing a democrat to fill the vacancy. Right.

Candidates are looming up quite plenty for the spring election. We heard a well-posted man say recently that he could name a half dozen women who would make better supervisors than one of the candidates. If there proves to be enough of his opinion, the gentleman will hardly get there.

Saltillo.

Mrs. Mary Madden and father, of Fulton county were visitors here a few days ago.

Mrs. Peter Kane, of Alexandria, this county, is visiting at the residence of Wesley Crotsley.

J. A. Hatch, of Orbisonia, is located here for a few days and is prepared to do all kinds of dental work.

Two young ladies had a fight coming home from Fairview church on Thanksgiving eve. So good authority says.

We heard two men who were out hunting on Jack's mountain say that the scenery from about two thirds up the Saltillo side was grand. Now what we want is a town which will attract city visitors and those who will pay for seeing the scenery of the surounding country.

Clyde Greenland is visiting his aunt Mrs. Geo. Sleeman, of this place.

Rev. Leilich's meeting has not witnessed any conversions as yet but it seems as though the members ar more united.

H. B. Locke and little daugter were were vistors hereaways last week.

Dr. J. B. Taylor, the dentist, of Rock Hill, was in Saltillo, last week and it was a pleasure to behold his smiling face.

We have been annoyed by tramps a great deal lately. A few days ago there were three prowling around here. That night attempts were made to burglarize all the stores in town G. Shope raced one away from D. Shopes store after midnight. It is reported that the same gang gained entrance to Mr. Chicotes store at Three Springs and stole the money drawer containing between four and five dollars. We wish they could all be made to go to work instead of running around over the country.

—Mail Express east collided with a freight train just opposite the Huntingdon shops, Wednesday evening of last week. The freight train had crossed over to the south track to allow Atlantic express west to pass. A flagman had been sent out to protect the track but when mail express came around the curve the pot flew out of the flagman's lantern and the train went past him colliding with the engine of the freight train. Both engines were badly wrecked but fortunately no one was seriously hurt.

Calvin.

Henry Querry, Calvin's prosperous merchant, has shelved half a ton of candy preparatory for the holiday trade. He had better advertise in the ITEM.

The M. E. Sabbath School will hold their entertainment on Tuesday eve, the 24th inst. Quite a lengthy programme is being prepared and a very good time is anticipated.

Calvin has one of the most accommodating post mistresses in the county and the neatest kept office. If you think otherwise call and see.

John Bowman raised his new house on Saturday last. He expects to have it completed by the first of April, when he will leave the Gosnell farm and occupy his own.

Peter Bowman lost his once valuable horse, "Bob" a few days ago. Mr. B. has lost three horses within the last twelve months.

The Otterbein Sunday School will celebrate Christmas day and night with a lengthy programme of Recitations, Dialogues and Vocal Music and ending with a very large Christmas tree which it is hoped all will enjoy. The entertainment will be in charge of the superintendent and wife.

There is one or two weddings booked for the near future in the vicinity of Calvin.

Messrs. Kendig and Hostetter intend moving their saw mill to the old place at Hiram Bams in a few days.

From the appearance our new mail carrier is making it all O. K.

—William J. Campbell, teacher of No. 2 school of Mount Union, and Miss Laura E. Spanogle, of the same place, were married at the Leister House, Huntingdon. Thursday evening, December 5, 1889. The ceremony was performed by Rev. D. H. Campbell, in the presence of but a few friends. The ITEM extends congratulations and best wishes to the young couple.

An exchange truthfully says: "If a girl was to attempt to follow all the secrets of health and beauty found in the ladies' columns of the magazines she would spehd the entire night bathing, brushing her hair, stuffing her hands into old gloves full of bran mush, and a host of other things recommended to be done before retiring. Such work is time wasted. Do a little work about the house and you'll have good health and a beautiful complexion.

—Rockhill Furnaces have been in blast since 1876, a period of almost thirteen years. The largest production of iron was on Saturday, November 30th, and reached one hundred tons. On Friday the day before the product was ninety-eight tons, and on the preceding Thursday, ninety-seven tons. This unusually large output is a credit to the skill of the founder, Mr. Simpson Musgrave, formerly of Pittsburg, and he feels correspondingly happy.—*Orbisonia Dispatch.*

Toledo Weekly Blade

1889

ONLY ONE DOLLAR.

The most popular Weekly Newspaper in the United States, the largest circulation and the only strictly Weekly Newspaper that ever succeeded in obtaining and holding year after year a circulation in every state and territory (and nearly every county) of the United States. All the news, better departments and more first-class entertaining and instructive reading than in any other dollar paper published.

Announcement Extraordinary.

In December we shall commence publication of the most powerful temperance serial story of modern times. The well known author of the Boy Traveller series of books, Col. Thomas W. Knox, is now engaged in writing this story, for which we pay a royal sum. We want this story to have the wide circulation it deserves. In the interest of humanity parents should see that their children read it, and especially the young men of every community in this broad land should be urged by those who have an interest in them to read this story. The other features of the WEEKLY BLADE need not be stated here. They are well known. Send for a free sample copy and see for yourself.

Speaking of Specimen Copies.

We invite every reader of this paper and every reader of this county, to write us for *two* specimen copies. First, write us a postal card *immediately* for a specimen copy of the WEEKLY BLADE that you may get a full description of Knox's temperance serial story, "TEETOTALLER DICK." Second, write us again about December 1st for another free specimen of the BDADE, and we will send you a paper containing the opening chapters of the story. Send the names and addresses of all your friends at the same time.

Confidential to Agents.

Anybody can earn TEN DOLLARS very quickly by raising clubs for the BLADE. We are now paying the highest amount for clubs ever offered by any newspaper. We want agents everywhere. Write us for confidential terms to agents.

Address,
THE BLADE,
Toledo, O.

J. G. GILLAM.

January 1, 1890.

On the above date, I will close out my business at this place. My relations with the people have been very pleasant. The patronage bestowed upon me has been more liberal than I could have expected. Our store has made a good reputation, and we do not intend that this shall be marred, simply because we are closing out.

We have a big stock of goods on hand, and are receiving additions almost daily.

Everybody Knows

we carry a well-selected stock, and we sell at extremely low prices. We want to hold your trade for our successor, and to this end we are offering big bargains in a great many lines of goods. We have many goods which must be moved from our shelves by the last of the month. We haven't space to enumerate them, but come and buy your goods from us and see if we are not offerihg big inducements.

There isn't any use in making a longer story of this. We have a big lot of goods and we are determined to sell them. Cone and see us.

Respectfully,
J. G. GILLAM.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE BROOKLYN DIVINE'S SUNDAY SERMON.

Subject: "The Holy City." (Preached at Jerusalem.)

TEXT: "*Jerusalem, Jerusalem!*"—Matt. xxiii., 37.

This exclamation burst from Christ's lips as He came in sight of this great city, and, although things have marvelously changed, who can visit Jerusalem to-day without having its mighty past roll over on him, and ordinary utterance must give place for the exclamatory as we cry, O Jerusalem, Jerusalem! Disappointed with the Holy Land many have been, and I have heard good friends say that their ardor about sacred places had been so dampened that they were sorrow they ever visited Jerusalem. But with me the city and its surroundings are a rapture, a solemnity, an overwhelming emotion. O Jerusalem, Jerusalem! The procession of Kings, conquerors, poets and immortal men and women pass before me as I stand here. Among the throng are Solomon, David and Christ. Yes, through these streets and amid these surroundings rode Solomon, that wonder of splendor and wretchedness. It seemed as if the world exhausted itself on that man. It wove its brightest flowers into his garland. It set its richest gems in his coronet. It pressed the rarest wine to his lips. It robed him in the purest purple and embroidery. It cheered him with the sweetest music in that land of harps. It greeted him with the gladdest laughter that ever leaped from mirth's lip. It sprinkled his cheek with spray from the brightest fountains. Royalty had no dominion, wealth no luxury, gold no glitter, flowers no sweetness, song no melody, light no rediance, upholstery no gorgeousness, waters no gleam, birds no plumage, prancing coursers no mettle, architecture no grandeur, but it was all his. Across the thick grass of the lawn, fragrant with tufts of camphire from Engedi, fell the long shadows of trees brought from distant forests.

Fish pools, fed by artificial channels that brought the streams from hills far away, were perpetually ruffled with fins, and golden scales shot from water cave to water cave with endless dive and swirl, attracting the gaze of foreign potentates. Birds that had been brought from foreign aviaries glanced and fluttered among the foliage, and called to their mates far beyond the sea. From the royal stables there came up the neighing of twelve thousand horses, standing in blankets of Tyrian purple, chewing their bits over troughs of gold, waiting for the King's order to be brought out in front of the palace when the official dignitaries would leap into the saddle for some grand parade, or, harnessed to some of the fourteen hundred chariots of the King, the fiery chargers with flaunting mane and throbbing nostril would make the earth jar with the tramp of hoofs and the thunder of wheels. While within and without the palace you could not think of a single luxury that could be added, or of a single splendor that could be kindled, down on the banks of the sea the dry docks of Ezion-geber rang with the hammers of the shipwrights who were constructing larger vessels for a still wider commerce, for all lands and climes were to be robbed to make up Solomon's glory. No rest till his keels shall cut every sea, his axmen hew every forest, his archers strike every rare wing, his fishermen whip every stream, his merchants trade in every bazaar, his name be honored by every tribe; and royalty shall have no dominion, wealth no luxury, gold no glitter, song no melody, light no radiance, waters no gleam, birds no plumage, prancing coursers no mettle, upholstery no gorgeousness, architecture no grandeur, but it was all his.

"Well," you say, "if there is any man happy, he ought to be." But I hear him coming out through the palace and see his robes actually incrusted with jewels as he stands in the front and looks out upon the vast domain. What does he say? King Solomon, great is your dominion, great is your honor, great is your joy? No. While standing here amidst all the splendor, the tears start and his heart breaks and he exclaims: "Vanity of vanities; all is vanity." What! Solomon not happy yet? No, not happy. The honors and the emoluments of this world bring so many cares with them that they bring also torture and disquietude. Pharaoh sits on one of the highest earthly eminences, yet he is miserable because there are some people in his realm that do not want any longer to make bricks. The head of Edward I aches under his crown because the people will not pay the taxes, and Llewellyn, Prince of Wales, will not do him homage, and Wallace will be a hero. Frederick William III, of Prussia, is miserable because France wants to take the Prussian provinces. The world is not large enough for Louis XIV. and William III. The ghastliest suffering, the most shriveling fear, the most rending jealousies, the most gigantic disquietude, have walked amidst obsequious courtiers, and been clothed in royal apparel, and sat on judgment seats of power.

Honor and truth and justice cannot go so high up in authority as to be beyond the range of human assault. The pure and good in all ages have been execrated by the mob who cry out: "Not this man, but Barabbas. Now, Barabbas was a robber." By honesty, by Christian principle, I would have you seek for the favor and the confidence of your fellow men; but do not look upon some high position as though that were always sunshine. The mountains of earthly honor are like the mountains of Switzerland, covered with perpetual ice and snow. Having obtained the confidence and love of your associates, be content with such things as you have. You brought nothing into the world, and it is very certain you can carry nothing out. "Cease ye from man, whose breath is in his nostrils." There is an honor that is worth possessing, but it is an honor that comes from God. This day rise up and take it. "Behold what manner of love the Father hath bestowed upon us, that we should be called the sons of God." Who aspires not for that royalty? Come, now, and be Kings and priests unto God and the Lamb forever.

If wealth and wisdom could have satisfied a man, Solomon would have been satisfied. To say that Solomon was a millionaire gives but a very imperfect idea of the property he inherited from David, his father. He had at his command gold to the value of six hundred and eighty million pounds, and he had silver to the value of one billion, twenty-nine million, three hundred and seventy-seven pounds sterling. The Queen of Sheba made him a nice little present of seven hundred and twenty thousand pounds, and Hiram made him a present of the same amount. If he had lost the value of a whole realm out of his pocket, it would have hardly been worth his while to stoop down and pick it up. He wrote one thousand and five songs. He wrote three thousand proverbs. He wrote about almost everything. The Bible says distinctly he wrote about plants, from the cedar of Lebanon to the hyssop that groweth out of the wall, and about birds and beasts and fishes. No doubt he put off his royal robes, and put on hunter's trapping, and went out with his arrows to bring down the rarest specimens of birds, and then with his fishing apparatus he went down to the stream to bring up the denizens of the deep, and plunged into the forest and found the rarest specimens of flowers; and then he came back to his study and wrote books about zoology, the science of animals; about ichthyology, the science of fishes; about ornithology, the science of birds; about botany, the science of plants. Yet, notwithstanding all his wisdom and wealth, behold his wretchedness, and let him pass on. Did any other city ever behold so wonderful a man? O, Jerusalem, Jerusalem!

But here passes through these streets, as in imagination I see him, quite as wonderful, and a far better man. David the conqueror, the King, the poet. Can it be that I am in the very city where he lived and reigned? David, great for power, and great for grief. He was wrapped up in his boy Absalom. He was a splendid boy, judged by the rules of worldly criticism. From the crown of his head to the sole of his feet there was not a single blemish. The Bible says that he had such a luxuriant shock of hair that, when once a year it was shorn, what was cut off weighed over three pounds. But, notwithstanding all his brilliancy of appearance, he was a bad boy, and broke his father's heart. He was plotting to get the throne of Israel. He had marshaled an army to overthrow his father's government. The day of battle had come and the conflict was begun. David, the father, sat between the gates of the palace waiting for the tidings of the conflict. Oh, how rapidly his heart beat with emotion! Two great questions were to be decided: the safety of his boy, and the continuance of the throne of Israel. After awhile, a servant, standing on the top of the house, looks off, and he sees some one running. He is coming with great speed, and the man on the top of the house announces the coming of the messenger, and the father watches and waits, and as soon as the messenger from the field of battle comes within hailing distance the father cries out: Is it a question in regard to the establisment of his throne? Does he say: "Have the armies of Israel been victorious? Am I to continue in my imperial authority? Have I overthrown my enemies?" Oh, no. There is one question that springs from his heart to the lip, and springs from the lip into the ear of the besweated and bedusted messenger flying from the battle field—the question: "Is the young man Absalom safe?" When it was told to David, the King, that, though his armies had been victorious, his son had been slain, the father turned his back upon the congratulations of the nation, and went up the stairs of his palace, his heart breaking as he went, wringing his hands sometimes, and then again pressing them against his temples as though he would press them in, crying: "O Absalom! my son! my son! Would God I had died for thee, O Absalom! my son! my son!" Stupendous grief of David resounding through all succeeding ages. This was the city that heard the woe. O Jerusalem, Jerusalem.

I am also thrilled and overpowered with the remembrance that yonder, where now stands a Mohammedan mosque, stood the temple, the very one that Christ visited. Solomon's temple had stood there, but Nebuchadnezzar thundered it down. Zerubbabel's temple had stood there, but that had been prostrated. Then Herod built a temple because he was fond of great architecture, and he wanted the preceding temples to seem insignificant. Put eight or ten modern cathedrals together, and they would not equal that structure. It covered nineteen acres. There were marble pillars supporting roof of cedar, and silver tables on which stood golden cups, and there were carvings exquisite and inscriptions resplendent, glittering balustrades and ornamented gateways. The building of this temple kept ten thousand workmen busy forty-six years. Stupendous pile of pomp and magnificence! But the material and architectural grandeur of the building were very tame compared with the spiritual meaning of its altars and holy of holies, and the overwhelming significance of its ceremonies. O Jerusalem, Jerusalem!

But standing in this old city all other facts are eclipsed when we think that near here our blessed Lord was born, that up and down the streets of this city He walked, and that in the outskirts of it He died. Here was His only day of triumph, and His assassination. One day this old Jerusalem is at the tiptop of excitement. Christ has been doing some remarkable works and asserting very high authority. The police court has issued papers for His arrest, for this thing must be stopped, as the very government is imperiled. News comes that last night this stranger arrived at a suburban village and that He is stopping at the house of a man whom He had resuscitated after four days' sepulture. Well, the people rush out into the streets, some with the idea of helping in the arrest of this stranger when He arrives, and others expecting that on the morrow He will come into the town and by some supernatural force oust the municipal and royal authorities and take everything in His own hands. They pour out of the city gates until the procession reaches to the village. They come all around about the house where the stranger is stopping, and peer into the doors and windows that they may get one glimpse of Him or hear the hum of His voice. The police dare not make the arrest, because He has somehow won the affections of all the people. Oh, it is a lively night in yonder Bethany! The heretofore quiet village is filled with uproar and outcry, and loud discussion about the strange acting countryman. I do not think there was any sleep in that house that night where the stranger was stopping. Although He came in weary He finds no rest, though for once in His lifetime He had a pillow. But the morning dawns, the olive gardens wave in the light, and all along yonder road, reaching over the top of Olivet toward this city, there is a vast swaying crowd of wondering people. The excitement around the door of the cottage is wild as the stranger steps out beside an unbroken colt that had never been mounted, and after His friends had strewn their garments on the beast for a saddle the Savior mounts it, and the populace, excited and shouting and feverish, push on back toward this city of Jerusalem. Let none jeer now or scoff at this rider, or the populace will trample him under foot in an instant. There is one long shout of two miles, and as far as the eye can reach you see wavings of demonstrations and approval. There was something in the rider's visage, something in His majestic brow, something in His princely behavior that stirs up the enthusiasm of the people. They run up against the beast and try to pull the rider off into their arms and carry on their shoulders the illustrious stranger. The populace are so excited that they hardly know what to do with themselves, and some rush up to the roadside trees and wrench off branches and throw them in His way; and others doff their garments, what though they be new and costly, and spread them for a carpet for the conquerer to ride over. "Hosanna!" cry the people at the foot of the hill. "Hosanna!" cry the people all up and down the mountain. The procession has now come to the brow of yonder Olivet. Magnificent prospect reaching out in every direction—vineyards, olive groves, jutting rock, silvery Siloam, and above all, rising on its throne of hills, this most highly honored city of all the earth, Jerusalem. Christ there, in the midst of the procession, looks off and sees here fortressed gates, and yonder the circling wall, and here the towers blazing in the sun, Phasaelus and Mariamne. Yonder is Hippicus, the King's castle. Looking along in the range of the larger branch of that olive tree, you see the mansions of the merchant princes. Through this cleft in the limestone rock you see the palace of the richest trafficker in all the earth. He has made his money by selling Tyrian purple. Behold now the temple! Clouds of smoke lifting from the shimmering roof, while the building rises up beautiful, grand, majestic, the architectural skill and glory of the earth lifting themselves there in one triumphant doxology, the frozen prayer of all nations.

The crowd looked around to see exhilaration and transport in the face of Christ. Oh, no! Out from amid the gates, and the domes, and the palaces, there arose a vision of this city's sin, and of this city's doom, which obliterated the landscape from horizon to horizon, and He burst into tears, crying: "O Jerusalem, Jerusalem!" But that was the only day of pomp that Jesus saw in and around this city. Yet He walked the streets of this city the loveliest and most majestic being that the world ever saw or ever will see. Publius Lentilus, in a letter to the Roman Senate, describes Him as "a man of stature somewhat tall, his hair the color of a chestnut fully ripe, plain to the ears, whence downward it is more orient, curling and waving about the shoulders; in the midst of His forehead is a stream, or partition of His hair; forehead plain, and very delicate; His face without spot or wrinkle, a lovely red; His nose and mouth so forked as nothing can be represented; His beard thick, in color like His hair—not very long; His eyes gray, quick and clear." He must die. The French army in Italy found a brass plate on which was a copy of His death warrant, signed by John Zerubbabel, Raphael Robani, Daniel Robani and Capet.

Sometimes men on the way to the scaffold have been rescued by the mob. No such attempt was made in this case, for the mob were against Him. From nine in the morning till three in the afternoon, Jesus hung a-dying in the outskirts of this city. It was a scene of blood. We are so constituted that nothing is so exciting as blood. It is not the child's cry in the street that so arouses you as the crimson dripping from its lip. In the dark hall, seeing the finger marks of blood on the plastering, you cry: "What terrible deed has been done here?" Looking upon this suspended victim of the cross, we thrill with the sight of blood—blood dripping from thorn and nail, blood rushing upon His cheek, blood saturating His garments, blood gathered in a pool beneath. It is called an honor to have in one's veins the blood of the house of Stuart, or of the house of Hapsburg. Is it nothing when I point you to the outpouring blood of the King of the universe?

In England the name of Henry was so great that its honors were divided among different reigns. It was Henry the First, and Henry the Second, and Henry the Third, and Henry the Fourth, and Henry the Fifth. In France the name of Louis was so favorably regarded that it was Louis the First, Louis the Second, Louis the Third, and so on. But the King who walked these streets was Christ the First, Christ the Last, and Christ the Only. He reigned before the Czar mounted the throne of Russia, or the throne of Austria was lifted, "King eternal, immortal." Through the indulgences of the royal family, the physical life degenerates, and some of the Kings have been almost imbecile, and their bodies weak, and their blood thin and watery; but the crimson life that flowed upon Calvary had in it the health of immortal God.

Tell it now to all the earth and to all the heavens—Jesus, our King, is sick with His last sickness. Let couriers carry the swift dispatch. His pains are worse; He is breathing a last groan; through His body quivers the last anguish; the King is dying; the King is dead! It is royal blood. It is said that some religionists make too much of the humanity of Christ. I respond that we make too little. If some Roman surgeon, standing under the cross, had caught one drop of the blood on his hand and analyzed it, it would have been found to have the same plasma, the same disk, the same fibrin, the same albumen. It was unmistakably human blood. It is a man that hangs there. His bones are of the same material as ours. His nerves are sensitive like ours. If it were an angel being despoiled I would not feel it so much, for it belongs to a different order of beings. But my Saviour is a man, and my whole sympathy is aroused. I can imagine how the spikes felt—how hot the temples burned—what deathly sickness seized His heart—how mountain, and city, and mob swam away from His dying vision—something of the meaning of that cry for help that makes the blood of all the ages curdle with horror: "My God! my God! why hast Thou forsaken me?"

Forever with all these scenes of a Saviour's suffering will this city be associated. Here His unjust trial and here His death. Oh, Jerusalem, Jerusalem!

But finally I am thrilled with the fact that this city is a symbol of heaven which is only another Jerusalem, "The New Jerusalem!" And this thought has kindled the imagination of all the sacred poets. I am glad that Horatio Bonar, the Scotch hymnist, rummaged among old manuscripts of the British museum until he found that hymn in ancient spelling, parts of which we have in mutilated form in our modern hymn books, but the quaint power of which we do not get in our modern versions:

Hierusalem, my happie home!
When shall I come to thee?
When shall my sorrowes have an end,
Thy joyes when shall I see?

Noe dampish mist is seene in thee,
Noe colde nor darksome night;
There everie soule shines as the sunne,
There God Himselfe gives light.

Thy walls are made of precious stones,
Thy bulwarkes diamondes square;
Thy gates are of right orient pearle,
Exceedinge riche and rare.

Thy turrettes and thy pinnacles
With carbuncles doe shine;
Thy verrie streets are paved with gould,
Surpassing clear and fine,

Thy houses are of yvorie.
Thy windows crystal cleare;
Thy tyles are made of beaten gould,
O God! that I were there.

Our sweete is mixt with bitter gaule,
Our pleasure is but paine;
Our ioyes scarce last the lookeing on,
Our sorrows stille remaine.

But there they live in such delight,
Such pleasure and such play,
As that to them a thousand yeares
Doth seme as yesterday.

Thy gardens and thy gallant walkes
Continually are greene:
There grow such sweete and pleasant flowers
As no where else are seene.

There trees forevermore bear fruite
And evermore doe springe;
There evermore the angels sit,
And evermore doe singe.

Hierusalem! my happie home!
Would God I were in thee!
Would God my woes were at an end,
Thy ioyes that I might see!

THE old saying that the man who minds his own business will make money is not true. Charles Cochrane, a Canadian, has remained on his farm for fourteen straight years without leaving it and has not spoken to a stranger in all that time, and yet he is poorer than when he began.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR DECEMBER 15.

Lesson Text: "Solomon's Fall," I Kings xi., 4-13—Golden Text: I Cor. x., 12—Commentary.

4. "It came to pass when Solomon was old, that his wives turned away his heart after other gods." As to the things of this world, on which the hearts of people in all ages have been so firmly set, Solomon was filled with them. Riches and honor he enjoyed to the full and all the pleasures that wealth could purchase. (Eccl. ii., 10.) No vessels of silver was used in his house (it was plentiful as stone and was thought nothing of), all were of gold; he exceeded all the Kings of the earth for riches and for wisdom, and all the earth sought the face of Solomon to hear his wisdom, which God had put in his heart. (Chap. x., 21-24.) But King Solomon loved many strange women of the nations, concerning which the Lord had forbidden Israel to have anything to do with them (see v. 2, and Deut. vii., 3, 4), and these turned away his heart, as God had said they would. The one great peculiarity of Israel was that Jehovah, the only living and true God, was their God dwelling in their midst, and thus they were a peculiar people, separated from all other nations to make known the name of Jehovah. (Ex. xxxiii, 16.) We cannot cleave to God and at the same time cleave to that which God forbids, so when Solomon clave unto these heathen women in love (v. 2) God ceased to occupy His proper place in Solomon's heart.

"His heart was not perfect with the Lord his God, as was the heart of David, his father." He had, at the dedication of the temple, urged the people to let their hearts be perfect with the Lord their God that all people of the earth might know that Jehovah is God and that there is none else (chap. viii., 60, 61); but now through these many wives of his his own heart is gone. We are to love God with the whole heart, and whatever else we love, whether wife or husband, parents or children, God Himself must have the first place.

5. "Solomon went after Ashtoreth, * * * and after Milcom." These were idols of the Zidonians and Ammonites, whose worship was accompanied with abominable rites; but as Solomon had taken wives from these nations, and they had probably gone with him to the temple to see the worship of his God, they now persuade him to set up also their idols which they had been accustomed to worship; and as he had sinned in taking these wives, he now sins yet more to gratify them.

6. "And Solomon did evil in the sight of the Lord." He did evil in the sight of men, he did evil against himself, but the greatness of his sin was the fact that it was against God. He was the Lord's representative, and he, of all men, should have been faithful to Jehovah who had so blessed him above all men.

7, 8. "Then did Solomon build an high place for Chemosh, * * * and likewise did he for all his strange wives." Thus adding sin to sin, the more evil associates we have, the more sin we are likely to commit; and if we put ourselves under the least obligation to an ungodly person we cannot well deny them a favor when they ask it, even though we know it is wrong to grant it. Righteousness cannot have fellowship with unrighteousness, nor light with darkness (II Cor. vi., 14; Eph. v., 11). Let us walk in the light and avoid all appearance of evil. Some of these abominations which Solomon built on the Mount of Olives remained over three hundred years, until the days of Josiah (II Kings xxiii., 13); showing us how lasting and far reaching sin is and how hard to undo.

9. "The Lord was angry with Solomon." So we read that Jehovah was angry with Moses and Aaron and Israel (Deut. iv., 21; ix., 8, 20; II Ki. xvii., 18); and that while He is slow to anger and great in mercy, yet there is a day coming when it will be ill for those who are not hid in the Rock of Ages. (Nahum i., 3; Zep. ii., 2, 3). It is hard for us to think of anger apart from sin, but when we read of the anger of God we must think only of the righteous indignation of a holy God who cannot sin. He does not desire the death of any sinner, but rather that the wicked turn from his evil ways and live (Ezek. xviii., 32; xxxiii., 11; II Pet. iii., 9); so that the repentant sinner may be forgiven, for Jesus's sake, and sing: "O Lord, I will praise Thee; though Thou wast angry with me, Thine anger is turned away, and Thou comfortest me." (Isa. xii., 1.)

"His heart was turned from the Lord God of Israel, which had appeared unto him twice." The Lord had appeared to him at Gideon, when He said "Ask what I shall give thee," and again in answer to his prayer at the dedication of the temple (chap. iii., 5; ix., 2), and these high favors, in addition to all the other blessings, should have kept Solomon faithful to his God; but alas for the desperate wickedness of the human heart, and how marvelous the long suffering and patience of Jehovah?

10. "He kept not that which the Lord commanded." It was a case of direct and willful disobedience. He was forbidden to multiply horses or wives or silver or gold, and yet these were the very things he did; he was commanded to keep by him a copy of the law and read therein all the days of his life, but this he evidently did not do, and consequently, not being anchored, he drifted on the rocks. (Deut. xvii., 14-20.) What a contrast to his father, who said: "O, how love I Thy law; it is my meditation all the day" (Ps. cxix., 97); and, "By the word of Thy lips I have kept me from the paths of the destroyer." (Ps. xvii., 4.)

"I will surely rend the kingdom from thee and give it to thy servant." The record of this will be found more at length in our next lesson; but notice here how disobedience robs us of our blessings. Listening to the tempter and becoming persuaded by him that to eat of the tree of knowledge would prove an advantage, Adam and Eve, in disobedience to God, sought a present gratification and thus brought sin and misery upon the whole human race. Esau, for the present gratification of a mess of pottage, despised his birthright and all its high privileges. Acham, for the present gratification of some gold and goodly raiment, brought upon himself and his household a fearful judgment. Here we have Solomon gratifying himself to the full, regardless of consequences or of the command of God, and thus he loses the kingdom. Abraham and Moses, on the other hand, and the list of worthies of Heb. xi. got their eyes and hearts fixed upon the realities of an eternal city and kingdom, and thus were enabled to walk with God in obedience here, setting a right value upon present things and treating them accordingly.

12. "Notwithstanding, in thy days I will not do it, for David thy father's sake." While godliness is not hereditary, yet who can estimate the benefit of godly parents, or the blessings which come to us through those who love Lord Jesus. Let the children consider this and contrast the condition of many whose parents know not God with the condition of the children of pious parents.

"I will rend it out of the hand of thy son." Here is the contrast: Solomon derives benefit from his father's piety, while Solomon's son is to suffer because of his father's impiety; so that evil doing reaches to others besides the evil doer.

13. "For David My servant's sake, and for Jerusalem's sake, which I have chosen." The blessing that will yet come to Jerusalem, because God has chosen it, shall be seen in millennial days, but leaving that, notice that David was not only Solomon's father; he was the servant of Jehovah; one of the highest titles that can be given to mortal man, inasmuch as it is one of the titles of the Lord Jesus Himself, who shall yet be the salvation of God unto the ends of the earth (Isa. xlii., 1; xlix., 6), and for whose sake any one may now be saved who comes to God in His Name.—*Lesson Helper*

STATE OF WASHINGTON.

Its Two First Members of the United States Senate.

JOHN B. ALLEN.

John B. Allen was born at Crawfordsville, Ind., May 18, 1843. He lived at or near his native town until 1864, when, although not yet nineteen years of age, he enlisted in the 138th Indiana Infantry, and served in Tennessee and Alabama until mustered out. In 1865, with his parents, he became a resident of Rochester, Minn., where for a year he served as agent for a firm of grain men. Next he read law in the office of Judge Wilson, of Rochester, and soon entered the law school at Ann Arbor, Mich. In 1869 he was admitted to the bar, and in 1870 became a resident of Olympia, the present Capital of the new State, where he opened a law office. He soon became popular and obtained a lucrative practice. In 1875 he was appointed United States Attorney for Washington Territory. In 1881 he made the city of Walla Walla his abiding place, where he has built up what is probably the most lucrative as well as the most successful practice of any attorney in Eastern Washington. In 1887 he was chosen to represent Washington in Congress by a majority of 7371 over his Democratic opponent, Charles S. Voorhees, who for two terms had been the Territorial Delegate. When Washington Territory became a State he was elected to the United States Senate.

WATSON C. SQUIRE.

Watson C. Squire was born at Cape Vincent, N. Y., on May 18, 1838, graduated from the Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., in 1859. He studied law at Herkimer, N. Y., but was afterward elected principal of the Moravia Institute. At the breaking out of the war he enlisted as a private and went to the front. He was promoted to First Lieutenant of Company F, Nineteenth New York Infantry, in which regiment he served on the Upper Potomac until 1862, when he was honorably discharged. In the fall of that year he raised a crack corps of sharp-shooters in Cleveland, where he then lived. He participated in all the battles of the Army of the Cumberland. During the latter portion of his term of service he was Judge Advocate of the District of Tennessee. At the close of the war he was appointed managing agent of the Remington rifle makers, and in that capacity visited the capitals of Russia, Spain, Turkey, Mexico and other countries. Later he was made business manager for the Remingtons, and during 1871 and 1872 he negotiated with the French Government, selling that nation over $15,000,000 worth of arms. In 1879 he removed to Washington Territory, and in 1884 he was appointed Governor of the Territory by President Arthur. With Mr. Allen he was elected by the Republican majority in the Legislature of Washington to represent the new State in the United States Senate.

WHAT WINDOM WANTS.

Suggestions of the Secretary of the Treasury in His Report.

The Secretary of the Treasury in his annual report recommends the repeal of the tax on tobacco, which will reduce the surplus about $32,000,000, and on alcohol used in the arts, about $5,500,000. No special plan for the reduction of customs duties is recommended. He urges the repeal of the compulsory feature of the present Coinage act, and recommends the issue of Treasury notes against deposits of silver bullion at the market price of silver when deposited, payable on demand in such quantities of silver bullion as will equal in value, at the date of presentation, the number of dollars expressed on the face of the notes at the market price of silver, or in gold, at the option of the Government; or in silver dollars, at the option of the holder.

It would seem, he says, that one of the effective means of preventing the immigration of the prohibited classes would be to require all immigrants before embarkation to obtain certificates of character and fitness from our Consular offices abroad, under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of State.

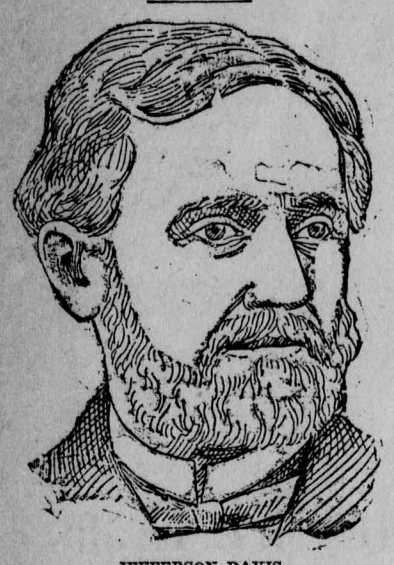
He thinks the Alien Contract Labor law has partially failed of its purpose because of certain inherent defects and the impracticability of its administration in some of its features that call for admendment.

JOHN J. ZUILLE, a noted anti-slavery man, who helped 119 slaves to gain their liberty, is still living in New York City.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Death of the Ex-President of the Confederate States.

He Passes Away at New Orleans After a Brief Illness.



JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Jefferson Davis died in New Orleans a few nights ago after a brief illness.

He had been ill for several days, old age being apparently the main cause of his sickness. The physicians were hopeful almost to the last that his life might be prolonged. It was found, however, that he was unable to take nourishment, so that all efforts in his behalf were unavailing. At nine o'clock the physicans, Drs. Chaille and Bickham, held a consultation. Previous to this Dr. Bickham had called and found Mr. Davis so much worse that he sent for Dr. Chaille. At 12:45 A. M. the aged leader of the "Lost Cause" passed into the eternal keeping of that history where the "Lost Cause" itself passed a quarter of a century ago.

Sketch of His Career.

Jefferson Davis was born in Christiana County, Ky., June 3, 1808. During his childhood his father removed to the State of Mississippi. He graduated from the West Point Military Academy in 1828, and served with distinction against the Indians until 1835, when he resigned his commission, returned to Mississippi and married the daughter of General Taylor, afterward President of the United States. He became a cotton planter and continued in the business until 1843, when he interested himself in politics as a Democrat, and took a prominent part in the election of Polk. He was sent to the House in 1845 and took an important part in the debates on the tariff, the Oregon question, the preparations for the Mexican War, etc. Upon the breaking out of this contest, he was elected Colonel of the Mississippi Regiment of Volunteers, when he resigned his seat in Congress, and joined the army of General Taylor on the Rio Grande. He was engaged in the storming of Monterey and the battle of Buena Vista. At the close of the war he was offered by President Polk the rank of Brigadier-General of Volunteers, but declined it. In 1847 he was elected Senator for Mississippi; in 1850 he became Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, and was noted for the energy with which he defended slavery, and by his zealous advocacy of State rights. In 1851 he resigned his seat in the Senate to enter upon a canvass for Franklin Pierce, who, on being elected President, appointed Mr. Davis Secretary of War. He was again elected a Senator in 1858; but the election of Lincoln in 1860 and the consequent secession movement caused him to withdraw. When the movement received shape and form he was chosen Provisional President of the Confederate States, February 4, 1861. In 1862 he was elected as President for six years. After the fall of Richmond, President Davis, while endeavoring to make his escape, was captured at Irwinsville, Ga., May 10, 1865, and remained a prisoner at Fortress Monroe for two years awaiting trial. He was released on bail in the summer of 1867, and all proceedings against him discontinued. He visited Europe, became President of a life insurance company, and in 1881 wrote "The Rise and Fall of the Confederacy." After a lapse of almost a quarter of a century of retirement Mr. Davis consented, upon the earnest solicitation of his friends, to take part at the unveiling of the monument to the late Senator B. H. Hill, of Georgia, on May 1, 1886. On his way to Atlanta he was given an ovation at Montgomery, Alabama, which entirely eclipsed anything like it in the South. In October, 1887, Mr. Davis visited Macon, Ga., and received another tremendous ovation, many ex-Confederate soldiers from various parts of the South coming forward to look once more upon the features of their former chieftain.

The Death Bed Scene.

Four weeks ago while traveling on a river steamer he caught cold, and his condition became so serious that his physicians refused to allow him to return to his home in Mississippi. He was taken to the house of his friend, J. U. Payne, in New Orleans, where Mrs. Davis was sent for and immediately joined her husband and remained with him constantly until the end.

From the beginning of his fatal illness Mr. Davis insisted that his case was nearly or quite hopeless, though the dread of pain or fear of death never appeared to take the slightest hold upon his spirits, which were buoyant from the beginning of his attack.

At 6 o'clock in the evening previous to his death, without any assignable cause, Mr. Davis was seized with a congestive chill, which seemed to crush the vitality out of his already enfeebled body. From that moment until his death the history of his case was that of a gradual sinking. At 7 o'clock Mrs. Davis administered some medicine, but he declined to receive the whole dose. She urged upon him the necessity of taking the remainder, but putting it aside, he whispered: "Pray, excuse me."

These were his last words. Gradually he grew weaker and weaker, but never for an instant seemed to lose consciousness. Lying peacefully upon his bed, and without a trace of pain in his look, he remained for hours. Silently clasping and tenderly caressing his wife's hand, he awaited the end. By 11:30 o'clock there were assembled in the death chamber Mrs. Davis, Drs. Chaille and Bickham, Associate Justice and Mrs. Fenner, Miss Nannie Smith, grand-niece of the dying ex-President, and Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Farrar.

Finding that Mr. Davis was breathing somewhat heavily as he lay upon his back, the doctors assisted him to turn upon his right side. With his cheek resting upon his right hand, and with his left hand drooping across his chest, he lay for fifteen minutes, breathing softly but faintly. More and more feeble became his respirations, till they ceased forever.

Official Action.

The Governors of the Southern States sent messages of sympathy to Mrs. Davis, and Southern State Legislatures passed resolutions of condolence. Throughout the South the expressions of sorrow came from every quarter. Mayor Shakespeare, of New Orleans, sent the following telegram to the Secretary of War:

"I have officially to inform you that the Hon. Jefferson Davis, at one time Secretary of War of the United States, died in this city yesterday. His funeral will take place here on December 11, at 12 o'clock, noon."

Secretary Proctor replied to this communication as follows:

"Your telegram informing me of the death of Mr. Davis is received. In refraining from any official action thereon, I would not, and hope I do not, add to the great sorrow of his family and friends. It seems to me the right course and the best one for all. You will, I am sure, understand that its adoption is prompted also by a sincere wish and purpose to act in the spirit of peace and good will, which should fill the hearts of all our people."

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

He Suggests the Establishment of a Prison Bureau.

The annual report of Attorney-General Miller has been made public. It says that at the present time there is not a single institution in the country which will receive United States prisoners free of cost. The number of penitentiaries which will receive such prisoners from outside the State at all is becoming limited, and in some cases the transfer of Government convicts from one penitentiary to another becomes necessary in view of the vascillating enactments of the Legislatures in the several States. When all the States in which suitable penitentiaries are located enact laws to the above effect, the Government will be compelled to hire quarters for its criminals or to designate institutions which are in no way proper places for their confinement. It therefore recommends that provision be made for a United States penitentiary and a United States reformatory, the latter being intended for the confinement of the milder class of criminals. It is also urged that a prison bureau be established in the Department of Justice where could be gathered, collated, and recorded in a permanent form the criminal statistics of the United States.

The Attorney-General urges the importance of some change in the judicial system of the United States which will enable the courts, and especially the Supreme Court, to dispose of the large number of cases now accumulated, and decide current cases as they shall come upon the dockets. He says that the docket of the Supreme Court at the end of 1887 showed an increase of sixty-seven cases during the year, and for 1888 an increase of 133 cases, and that the present state of the business indicates that the proportionate increase of the business will be still greater in the current year. He calls special attention to the recommendations upon this subject of his predecessor in each one of his annual reports, and especially to the report of 1885, where he set out in full what was known as the Davis bill.

The report contains a number of other recommendations, including the following:

For an Assistant Attorney-General for the Department of Agriculture, for an additional Assistant Attorney-General for the Department of Justice, for an appropriation to be used in the collection of old judgments due the United States, that the United States statutes be amended so as to recognize more than one degree of murder, that authority be given to a receiver appointed in one district to bring suits for assets in the Federal courts of any other district, that United States courts be given jurisdiction to investigate and punish any crime perpetrated in and as a part of the commission of any offence against the laws of the United States, and that a clear and definite fee bill be enacted for proceedings before United States Commissioners.

BRAZIL'S PRESIDENT.

Deodoro De Fonseca, Provisional Head of the New Republic.

PRESIDENT DEODORO DE FONSECA.

The New York *Sun* gives the first picture printed in this country of the Provisional President of the new republic. Deodoro de Fonseca, the organizer and head of the revolution, and now Provisional President of the United States of Brazil is a man sixty-three years of age, who has been a soldier all his life, and who is said to be devotedly attached to the profession of arms. He served with distinction in the Paraguay campaign, and was wounded at the battle of Itororo.

CENTRAL AMERICAN UNION.

Terms of the Agreement Between the Five Republics.

President Roberto Sacassa has approved the treaty forming a union of the five Republics of Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Honduras, San Salvador, and Guatemala under the name of the United States of Central America.

For the first ten years this union will simply be an offensive and defensive alliance, and the President of the Union will have charge only of the diplomatic and foreign relations of the five Republics. At the expiration of that period the union will be cemented by the adoption of a constitution which will embrace all political, commercial, and other relations between the five Republics and foreign powers. A common monetary standard and common tariff laws will be adopted, but there will be free trade between the different Repubics, Honduras, Guatemala, and San Salvador, have already signed the treaty, and it is understood that Costa Rica will do the same as soon as Nicaragua has signed.

THE LABOR WORLD.

An eight-hour agitation has been started in Berlin.

A SAILORS' and firemen's union will be formed in Baltimore.

UNION cigarmakers who work over eight hours a day are fined.

AN immense electric light establishment is to be built at Pittsburg.

THE carpenters of Saginaw, Mich., have adopted the eight-hour rule.

NEARLY four thousand women are employed around English coal mines.

THE woodcarvers of Baltimore have formed a union. The membership is forty.

A STATE Convention of the Massachusetts Knights of Labor was held in Boston.

THE National Farmers' and Laborers' Union has been organized in St. Louis.

THE English Board of Trade reports 509 strikes during 1888, with 88,000 strikers.

A GENERAL agitation against tenement house factories is being carried on in Boston.

A JOURNAL will soon be issued by the Sailors' and Firemen's Union of New York city.

SEVEN THOUSAND men are enrolled in the thirty-six branches of the Boilermakers' Union.

A NATIONAL Convention of tin and sheet iron workers will be held at Omaha on January 14.

THE Denver Tailors' Union refused to recommend Chicago as the place for the World's Fair.

THE Knights of Labor value their Philadelphia property at $100,000. It cost them about $60,000.

IT is reported that a new watch factory, to cost $50,000 and to employ 100 men, will be soon started at Lincoln, Ill.

ENGLISH workingmen are now trying to prevent the immigration into England of workingmen from the Continent.

THE trade of cabinetmaking is very dull in San Francisco. A woman is working as a varnisher in one of the cabinet factories there.

THE Debardelben Coal and Iron Company has increased the pay of miners at the Blue Creek Mines, Alabama, from 40 to 42½ cents per ton.

A NUMBER of workingmen's wives in Ironville, England, have started a cooperative laundry which is said to be very successful.

ALTHOUGH there are about seventy-five thousand union men in Massachusetts, Mr. Marks, the Labor candidate for Governor, polled only 111 votes.

AN Assembly of the Knights of Labor has been formed by the ropemakers of Belfast, Ireland. They recently held their first regular meeting, which was largely attended.

HAVING learned that some one was inducing American cigarmakers to go to Melbourne, Australia, the cigarmakers' Organization of that city has sent word that there are no vacancies there for anybody.

CAR works which will employ 1000 men will soon be in operation at Laredo, Texas. They are the property of the Mexican National Railroad, and the total cost of their construction will be over $600,000.

A STREET railroad corporation in London compels drivers to wear tall hats when on duty. A driver who recently wore a derby for a day, while his high tile was being blocked, was suspended for a week.

IT is thought that Patrick Cleary, of Pittsburg, will succeed James Campbell as President of the Window Glassworkers' Association. Campbell is the man who stumped Indiana and other States for Harrison a year ago.

NEARLY 200 young women, engaged in the various blank book manufactories of New York city, have formed an organization to be known as the Woman's Organization of Bookbinders. They belong to the Knights of Labor.

THE monument erected to the memory of Thomus A. Armstrong, editor of the *National Labor Tribune*, by the members of the labor organizations of the country, was unveiled in Allegheny Park, Chicago. There were 15,000 persons present.

THERE are about three hundred labor and reform journals published in the United States. Some of them have odd names. A Kansas paper is called *Lucifer*, a Missouri paper is called the *Eye-Opener* and a sheet published in Springfield, Mo., is called the *Patrick Henry*.

THE unions of Cincinnati opposed two candidates for Senator at the recent election. They were Milton Blair, Republican, who was defeated by 2500 votes, and J. Sextro, Democrat, who was defeated, running 1600 behind his ticket. Both gentlemen had trouble with unions in that city.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

EX-KING MILAN of Servia will make his home in Paris.

SENATOR PIERCE, of North Dakota, is the author of several novels.

THE London *Times* suggests Stanley for Governor of East Africa.

SECRETARY RUSK is making a collection of orchids and chrysanthemums.

GENERAL BOULANGER is doing very well. He is supported by his admirers.

PRESIDENT HARRISON is an expert walker, and likes a tramp of several miles.

THE letter carriers' monument to S. S. Cox will probably be erected in Washington.

THE Lord Mayor of London was for some part of his early career an operatic singer.

EVEN the Czar of Russia suffers with influenza, which is epidemic in St. Petersburg.

EX-PRESIDENT CLEVELAND says our ex-Presidents should earn their own living like other people.

SIR MORELL MACKENZIE, the English doctor, is seriously considering the project of an American tour.

EX-PENSION COMMISSIONER TANNER and W. H. Dudley have formed a business partnership in Washington.

LORD SALISBURY, the British Premier, has the proud distinction among Englishmen of wearing the biggest hat.

CASTELAR, the Spanish statesman, says that another half century will wind up the monarchial business in Europe.

HISTORIAN BANCROFT takes a long walk every pleasant afternoon, often with a volume of Shakespeare in his hand.

MR. CAMPBELL, Governor-elect of Ohio, is a Knight Templar, a Knight of Pythias and an Elk. He is also a Presbyterian.

THE late Father Damien, who died in the leper settlement at Molokai, Sandwich Islands, has been succeeded by his brother.

SIR JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE, the British Minister at Washington, is devoting a good deal of time to the study of American literature.

HENRY C. KELSEY, the present Secretary of State of New Jersey, was the editor of a small country newspaper twenty years ago.

JULES VERNE'S real family name is Olchewitz. The novelist is now sixty-eight years old, and engaged in the production of one of his greatest works.

THE exceptional honor of the crown and and brilliants pourie merite has been conferred upon Count von Moltke by the Emperor of Germany.

SCIENTIFIC SCRAPS.

An English fish culturist has found that a six-pound eel contains about 9,000,000 eggs.

The use of fine sawdust, which may be treated with medicaments or antiseptics, has been proposed as a clean and comfortable dressing for wounds.

Measurements of a quarter of a million of soldiers have shown that males do not reach adult age until about 28, and Professor Shaler's observations at Harvard prove that full mental power is not reached before 25.

The simple method of treating drunkenness practiced in Norway and Sweden is reported to be very effective. The inebriate is placed in confinement and fed only with bread soaked in wine, which in eight or ten days creates a positive loathing for strong drink.

A German authority affirms that oaks are more frequently struck by lightning than beeches, because the leaves of the beech are covered with a fine down, which is a better conductor than the smooth leaves of the oak. Experiments with electrical machines confirm the theory.

Dr. Dornil of Paris has discovered that ice is often a medium for transmitting infectious diseases, and particularly typhoid fever. He cautions people to use artificial ice, made from boiled or spring water, and condemns ice obtained from ponds or rivers liable to contamination.

The magnetic needle points in the same direction as to the magnetic poles in all parts of the earth. The magnetic poles do not correspond with the axis of the earth, which makes a variation of the needle at places not on a meridian which coincides with both poles. The needle is never inverted, but dips as it approaches the magnetic poles.

The heart sends nearly ten pounds of blood through the veins and arteries each beat, and makes four beats while we breathe once. One hundred and seventy-five million cells are in the lungs, which would cover a surface 30 times greater than the human body. The average of the pulse in infancy is 120 per minute; in manhood 80; at 60 years 60. The pulse of females is more frequent than that of males.

A substitute for whiskey as a remedy for rattlesnake bites has been discovered. A man in Clinton County, Mo., was bitten on the leg by a rattler while in the woods two miles from home a few days ago, wiped the blood off with a leaf, and taking a big cud of tobacco from his mouth bound it on the wound with a piece of bark. After reaching home he bathed his leg with ammonia, and has suffered no ill effect other than a slight swelling of the bitten spot.

What Produces Death.

Some one says that few men die of age. Almost all persons die of disappointment, personal, mental, or bodily toil, or accident. The passions kill men sometimes even suddenly. The common expression, "choked with passion," has little exaggeration in it, for even though not suddenly fatal, strong passions shorten life. Strong-bodied men often die young—weak men live longer than the strong, for the strong use their strength, and the weak have none to use. The latter take care of themselves, the former do not. As it is with the body, so it is with the mind and temper. The strong are apt to break, or, like the candle, run; the weak burn out. The inferior animals, which live temperate lives, have generally their prescribed term of years. The horse lives twenty-five years, the ox fifteen or twenty, the lion about twenty, the hog ten or twelve, the rabbit eight, the guinea-pig six or seven. The numbers all bear proportion to the time the animal takes to grow its full size. But man, of all animals, is one that seldom comes up to the average. He ought to live a hundred years, according to the physiological law, for five times twenty are one hundred; but instead of that, he scarcely reaches an average of four times the growing period. The reason is obvious—man is not only the most irregular and most intemperate, but the most laborious and hard-working of all animals. He is always the most irritable of all animals, and there is reason to believe, though we cannot tell what an animal secretly feels, that, more than any other animal, man cherishes wrath to keep it warm, and consumes himself with the fire of his own reflections.—*Scientific American.*

CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

THE TERROR.

Little shoestrings all untied,
That makes the tiny shoes go "flop,"
A hat with half the rim torn off,
A hole that shows the curls on top.

But then beneath it such a face!
All roguishness and baby glee,
And dimples that play hide and seek
Around the crimson mouth so wee.

And fingers—but why try to tell
Of all the mischief they contrive?
The doggie "could a tale unfold,"
And kittie, if it were alive.

And is he wicked when he swims
Small chickens in the place of ducks,
Or when he sees the buds unfold,
Before the flower comes, and plucks;

Or when he takes his sister's dolls
And pulls the "criers" in them out;
Or runs a pin in papa's watch
To see what little tick's about?

O, mother hearts, you'll take him in,
This naughty "terror" household joy;
Because in him you will but see
The picture of your own small boy.

—*Christian Nation.*

WHY CHARLEY LOST HIS PLACE.

Charley was whistling a merry tune as he came down the road, with his hands in his pockets, his cap pushed back on his head, and a general air of good fellowship with the world.

He was on his way to apply for a position in a stationer's store that he was very anxious to obtain, and in his pocket were the best of references concerning his character for willingness and honesty. He felt sure that there would not be much doubt of his obtaining the the place when he presented these credentials.

A few drops of rain fell, as the bright sky was overcast with clouds, and he began to wish that he had brought an umbrella. From a house just a little way before him two little children were starting out for school, and the mother stood in the door smiling approval as the boy raised the umbrella and took the little sister under its shelter in quite a manly fashion.

Charley was a great tease, and like most boys who indulge in teasing or rough practical jokes, he always took care to select for his victim some one weaker or younger than himself.

"I'll have some fun with the children," he said to himself; and before they had gone very far down the road he crept up behind them, and snatched the umbrella out of the boy's hand.

In vain the little fellow pleaded with him to return it. Charley took a malicious delight in pretending that he was going to break it over the fence; and as the rain had stopped he amused himself in this way for some distance, making the children run after him and plead with him tearfully for their umbrella.

Tired of this sport at last, he relinquished the umbrella as a carriage approached, and, leaving the children to dry their tears, went on towards the store.

Mr. Mercer was not in, so Charley sat down on the steps to wait for him. An old gray cat was basking in the sun, and Charley amused himself by pinching the poor animal's tail till she mewed pitifully and struggled to escape.

While he was enjoying his sport, Mr. Mercer drove up in his carriage, and passed Charley on his way into the store. The boy released the cat, and, following the gentleman in, respectfully presented his references.

"These do very well," Mr. Mercer said, returning the papers to Charley. "If I had not seen some of your other references I might have engaged you."

"Other references? What do you mean, sir?" asked Charley, in astonishment.

"I drove past you this morning when you were on your way here, and saw you diverting yourself by teasing two little children. A little later a dog passed you, and you cut him with a switch you had in your hand. You shied a stone at a bird, and just now you were delighting yourself in tormenting another defenceless animal. These are the references that have decided me to have nothing to do with you. I don't want a cruel boy about me."

As Charley turned away, crestfallen over his disappointment, he determined that wanton cruelty; even though it seemed to him to be only "fun," should not cost him another good place.

A Salem County (N. J.) farmer, John Robeson, caught a strange bird recently. It is said to have a face like a monkey, is about the size of a grown fowl and has plumage of wondrously varied hue.

Phillips & Son. Phillips & Son.

We've Got the Pull

on the bargain business, just because we promise no more than we can perform, and make our bargains better than our brag. Our new goods go like hot cakes.

They'll Soon Be Gone

and then you'll be left. Are you fixed for fall? If not, come in and see what we can do for you. We do up our competitors in doing up bargains for our customers.

It Hurts Like Fury

to miss a chance of making money, and you are missing the chance of your life if you fail to take in the opportunity we offer of getting goods at a margin above actual cost. You can't come too soon.

THE "OLD RELIABLE" STORE OF

Phillips & Son.

Phillips & Son. Phillips & Son.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Schedule in effect November 10th 1889.

LEAVE WESTWARD. Pacific Express.	Way Passenger.	Altoona Accommodat'n.	STATIONS.	LEAVE EASTWARD. Sea Shore Express.	Mail.	Harrisburg Accom.
p. m.	a. m.	a.m.		p. m.	p.m.	a. m.
11 25	4 30		Philadelphia	3 15	1045	
a. m.				a. m.		
3 10	8 15	5 30	Harrisburg	11 40	7 00	8 50
	8 33	5 48	Marysville	11 22	6 39	3
3 38	8 54	6 04	Duncannon	11 07	6 21	8 18
4 00	9 26	6 32	Newport	10 44	5 50	7 51
	9 52	6 55	Thompsout'n	10 25	5 26	7 32
4 34	10 13	7 14	Port Royal	10 09	5 09	7 14
4 39	10 20	7 20	Mifflin	10 05	5 03	7 09
5 01	10 46	7 45	Lewistown Jn	9 43	4 38	6 45
	10 55	7 63	Granville	9 36	4 29	6 37
5 22	11 14	8 11	McVeytown	9 20	4 12	6 20
5 40	11 39	8 33	N. Hamilton	9 02	3 51	6 00
5 46	11 46	8 39	Mt. Union	8 56	3 46	5 54
5 54	11 55	8 46	MAPLETON	8 51	3 38	5 47
6 00	12 03	8 53	Mill Creek	8 45	3 32	5 41
6 12	12 17	9 05	Huntingdon	8 35	3 20	5 30
6 25	12 31	9 21	Petersburg	8 20	3 06	
6 33	12 40	9 29	Barree	8 13	2 59	
6 40	12 46	9 36	Spruce Creek	8 06	2 54	
6 54	12 59	9 48	Birmingham	7 55	2 42	
7 00	1 07	9 54	Tyrone	7 49	2 35	
7 11	1 16	1003	Tipton	7 40	2 26	
7 22	1 26	1012	Bellwood	7 32	2 18	
7 30	1 32	1018	Elizabeth Fur	7 26	2 11	
7 45	1 45	1030	Altoona	7 15	2 00	
12 45	6 50		Pittsburg		5 30	
p. m.	p. m.	a.m.		p. m.	a.m.	a. m.

Mail Express east leaves Altoona at 6:20 p. m., daily, Tyrone, 6:52; Birmingham, 6:59; Spruce Creek, 7:10; Petersburg, 7:22; Huntingdon, 7:37; Mapleton, 7:53; Mount Union, 8:00; Harrisburg, 10:45 and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:25 a. m.

Fast Line leaves Philadelphia daily at 11:50 a. m., Mount Union 6:11 p. m.; Huntingdon, 6:30; Altoona, 7:50 and arrives at Pittsburg at 11:55 p. m.

Day Express east leaves Pittsburg at 8:00 a. m., daily, Altoona, 11:50 a. m.. Huntingdon, 12:48 p. m., Mount Union, 1:08; Harrisburg, 3:20, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6:50 p. m.

Philadelphia Express east leaves daily, (except Sunday) Pittsburg at 4:30 p. m., Altoona, 9:05; Huntingdon 10:12; Harrisburg, 1:00 a. m., and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:25 a. m.

Fast Line east leaves Pittsburg at 8.10 p. m., daily, Altoona, 12:01 a. m., Huntingdon, 12:58; Harrisburg, 3:30, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6:50 a. m.

Mail train west leaves Philadelphia daily at 7:00 a. m., Harrisburg, 11:20; Mount Union, 1:56 p. m., Huntingdon, 2:17; Altoona, 3:40, and arrives at Pittsburg at 8:10 p. m.

Huntingdon Accommodation leaves Altoona daily at 11.30 p. m., and arrives at Huntingdon at 12.40 a. m.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP MOUNTAIN RAILROAD.

New Schedule Nov. 29th, 1888.

SOUTH Mail	Expr's	STATIONS.	NORTH Fast Line	Day Expr's
a. m.	a. m.		p. m.	p. m.
6 35	8 25	Huntingdon	6 20	12 15
6 45	8 35	McConl'st'n	6 09	12 02
6 52	8 41	Grafton	6 05	11 58
7 03	8 51	Marklesb'g	5 55	11 48
7 10	9 00	Entriken	5 45	11 40
f7 22	9 12	Cove	5 32	11 28
7 35	9 25	Saxton	5 20	11 15
7 48	9 40	Riddlesburg	5 06	11 02
7 53	9 45	Hopewell	5 02	10 57
8 05	9 55	Cypher	f4 52	10 47
8 15	10 08	Tatesville	4 41	10 38
8 21	10 17	Everett	4 33	10 28
8 25	10 20	Mt. Dallas.	4 30	10 25
		Bedford		
p. m.	a. m.		p. m.	a. m.

"f" Flag Stations.

Trains over Shoup's Branch leave Saxton at 9:35 and arrive at Dudley at 10:05 a. m. Leave Dudley at 4:30 and arrive at Saxton at 5:00 p. m.

GEO. F. GAGE, Supt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

To take effect at 6:00 a. m., on Wednesday, Aug. 1, 1888.

SOUTH. Mixed, No. 10.	Mixed, No. 8.	Mail, No. 2.	STATIONS.	NORTH. Mail, No. 1.	Mixed, No. 7.	Mixed, No. 9
p. m.	a. m.	p.m.		a. m.	a.m.	p. m.
6 42	12 09	4 21	Robertsdale	L9 00	6 00	1 00
6 29	11 56	4 10	Cook's	9 11	6 13	1 13
6 21	11 48	4 04	Rocky Ridge	9 19	6 21	1 21
6 15	11 42	3 57	Cole's	9 24	6 27	1 27
5 40	11 07	3 27	Saltillo	9 54	6 57	1 56
5 20	10 58	3 20	Three Springs	10 01	7 05	2 04
5 08	10 42	3 06	*Beersville	10 14	7 20	2 17
4 52	10 27	2 52	Rockhill	10 27	7 35	2 32
4 22	9 54	2 26	Shirley	10 43	7 55	3 02
4 12	9 45	2 18	*Augh. Mills	10 51	8 05	3 11
3 54	9 25	2 05	Mount Union	11 05	8 25	3 30

Express No. 3, moving north leaves Rockhill at 12:30, arriving at Mt. Union at 1 p. m,

Express No. 4. moving south leaves Mount Union at 11:50 a. m., arriving at Rockhill at 12:20 p. m.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. No. 14	No. 12	STATIONS.	EAST No. 11	No. 13
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
6 23	9 40	L Rockhill A	6 30	4 42
6 16	9 33	*Blacklog	6 37	4 49
6 08	9 25	*Cedar Rock	5 45	4 57
6 04	9 21	*Locke Vall'y	6 49	5 01
5 58	9 15	*Shade Gap	6 55	5 07
5 46	8 58	Stair	7 07	5 19
5 37	8 49	A Goshorn L	7 16	5 28

* Flag stations.

A. W. SIMS, Superintendent.

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